PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,857—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	H. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M.* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.
For further particulars apply to
T. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,123	320	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Cuttack.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1896.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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S.S. R. RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months' Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
[illegible]n House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

[illegible] HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
[illegible]Y TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

[illegible]ssel	Tons	H P	To sail about
[illegible]OME HALL..	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
[illegible] Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
[illegible] 350 do. " 300.
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[illegible]WARD BATES & Co., Agents.
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[illegible] ARMY AGENTS.
[illegible]SAGES PROMPTLY [illegible]AGED by P. & O. MAIL, and [illegible]Steamers, including non-Liners [illegible]HARGE for COMMISSION.
[illegible]ven to the selection of berths [illegible]gers.
[illegible]ed available from any Railway [illegible]he Globe.
[illegible]LING TICKETS issued, allow- [illegible]places of interest.
[illegible]CS Tickets met and assisted at [illegible]d Cities.
[illegible]lway employée, Family Parties
[illegible]ngaged and Tickets supplied [illegible] India.
[illegible]e at over 2,000 Hotels.
[illegible]Military Officers, Government [illegible]urope via China and America.
[illegible]d, forwarded and insured.
[illegible]URANCE policies issued.
[illegible]ETTERS of CREDIT issued [illegible]rts of the World.
[illegible]ges of the day.
[illegible], and Foreign money bought [illegible]OUNTS kept, and Interest [illegible]oes not fall below Rs. 1,000 [illegible]nterest on application.
[illegible]ONS collected and every [illegible]Agency transacted. [illegible]pplication.
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[illegible] Street House

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.
FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about 3rd Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Dec.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 28th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4235	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 10th December, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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EAST AFRICA.
THE JAPANESE BARS.
"THE MIKADO"
VOOGA STREET,
AND
"THE GREAT JAPAN"
PORTUGUESE STREET.
THE BEST LIQUORS ONLY!
THE NICE REFRESHMENTS!
THE HEALTHY PLACES!!!

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AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.
TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has
CURED THOUSANDS.
Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, one of the Poor.

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THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

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—CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING—
—POWDER.—
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S
—CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—
ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

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SILK HATS, WHITE & GREY GLOVES, TIES, COLLARS, &c. | FROCK COATS, WHITE & COLORED VESTS, CASHMERE TROUSERS,

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DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brandy is and enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. F. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.
All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly
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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been
MADE IN ENGLAND,
are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the
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MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	55
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Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	"	225
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Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	"	250

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

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To suit all ages and sights.
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FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.
What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite
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Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.
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McDOWELL AND CO.,
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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
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JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
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NOTICE is hereby given that MORESHWAR HURYCHAND JUGGONATH has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lien, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (97) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 4333, New Nos. 2162 and 605, Old Survey No. 613, New Survey No. 5-7958, Street No. 10, Ward D No. 239 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by a passage leading to Government Oart, on or towards the West by the house of Gangabai, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a Government Oart.—Dated this 28th day of November, 1896.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS FROM 10TH DECEMBER, 1896, TO 12TH JANUARY, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

RETURN tickets will be issued to first and second class passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway at a single fare for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. These tickets will be issued on and after the 10th December, 1896, and will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 12th January 1897.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation on this Railway at the following scale provided that the accommodation is available, and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

First class	Three fares.
Second class.....	Five fares.

Return tickets between Howrah and Poona and Bombay (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) may be obtained at the following reduced fares between the 14th and 31st December, 1896, and they will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of 12th January, 1897:—

		Rs. a.
Between Howrah and Poona	First class	103 7
,, ,,	Second class	51 13
,, ,,	Bombay First class....	100 5
,, ,,	Second class	50 2

The intermediate and third class fares from Howrah to Poona and Bombay (via Asansol and Nagpur) are as follows:—

	To Poona. Rs. a. p.	To Bombay. Rs. a. p.
Intermediate class (single)	19 13 9	19 11 9
Third class-ordinary do.	15 7 6	15 0 6
Third class for servants of first and second class passengers. do.	13 13 6	13 5 6

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 16th Nov., 1896.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, 1 handsome strong English-built victoria on C spring, by Rogers, one strong English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bigby and Sons, sets of harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, grain grinding and grass cutting machines, one very powerful and handsome grey Australian horse, quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. C. BURDER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Burlington Carriage Factory, London.

1 chestnut waler horse, 5 years, 15-2, and a set of brass-mounted harness.

1 ladies' side-saddle in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF MOUNT KEMBLA AUSTRALIAN COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bori Bunder by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. P. Nusserwanjee and Co.

ex s. s. "Stassfurt."

2668 tons of Mount Kembla Australian coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th prox., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, China and Japanese flower vases, one No. 4 "Junior Kodak" camera with roll holders and glass-plate attachment, very little used, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, real oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General CREAGH.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, D.-B. GUN, AND CAMERA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned valuable law books, gun and camera, the property of the late F. H. CRAWFORD SHERMAN, Esq., consisting of Mahomedan Law, Taylor on Evidence, Indian Limitation Act, Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure, Indian Criminal Law, Archibald's Criminal Cases, Indian Contract Act, Law of Evidence, Cases noted, Indian Penal Code, Advocacy, a D-B-B-L-L centre-fire 12 bore gun by Ashford of London, with implements in case, one Parkinson and Rayment's camera with lens and accessories, etc.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 five-octave cottage piano, by Rose and Co.
1 cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
10 bags each 2 cwts. Crisp Farina.
10 bags each 2 cwts. Prime Sifted Farina.
2 theodolites and 2 dumpy levels.
1 case 150 dozen scent by J. Delcroix and Co.
3 cases Bavaria hops.
50 cases Bass's Beer bottled by Read Brothers in quarts and pints.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of sofas and chairs, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, almyra, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Marwaree Sheodutral Goolabrai—

534 W H M M 5674-78—5 bales each 40 pieces grey striped drills, 26in. 40 yards, ex s. s. Clan Macrae.

5725-29—5 bales do. do. ex. Hillbrooke.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Marwaree Savutram Kanialal—

S K 5853-55—2 cases each 60 pieces glazed furnished striped prints 21in., 45 by 50 yds. ex s. s. Hispania.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee, the defaulting indentor—

M P-5997-6001—5 bales each 40 pieces grey striped drills, 26in. 40 yards, ex s. s. Arabia.

On account of the concerned—

8 boxes pearl collars and belts.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham,
1 handsome light victoria.
1 new office shigram.
1 strong-built landau.
1 safety bicycle in good order.

By order of Laljee Ranchord and on account and at the risk of Lalbhoy Ichharam—

1 vis-a-vis victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 100 BALES GREY SHEETING, T CLOTH, AND DHOTIES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cumsdass Hurgowan and at the risk of Messrs. Luxmishunker Pranshunker and Co., the owners of the Vala Mill—

About 92 bales grey sheeting and T cloth.
About 8 bales grey dhoties.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods consisting of Novelty, Christmas, Gama figures, large majolica bull-dogs, folding iron teapoys and chairs, washhand sets, pier glasses, flower vases and centre pieces, toilet sets, plated ware, portfolios, call bells, engineering boxes, ladies companions and handbags, travelling bags, albums, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the concerned, a large quantity of fancy goods such as animal figures, christmas games, mechanical toys, iron folding chairs and teapoys, umbrellas, walking sticks, whips, tea trays, games, office ladies' travelling bags, albums, scent frames, money purses, fancy glass vases, centre prices, stationery cases, silk pictures, lamps, chandeliers, plated ware etc.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano, table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, real oil-painting and water-colours, choice flower pots, etc., the property of W. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the propery will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 German boar hound, 2 years old, climatized, a nice opportunity for Rajas.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF TWINE AND THREAD DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Duncan Road in the godown lately burnt by fire on account of the underwriters:—

A quantity of twine, thread, &c., damaged by fire and water

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.—
9 boxes cognac,
5 do. Luysies Bros. N. Y. solera whisky, superior quality.
5 do. De Luyties special H. G. American whisky, No. 8.
5 do. vino de pasto sherry.
5 do. manzanilla sherry.
15 do. Duc de Montebello champagne, cuvee extra chateau de marsvil.

On account and at the risk of defaulting indentor, R. N. Kerawala—
2 cases containing 80 doz. cycle caps.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin.
No. 67-83—17 bales, old newspaper "Modern Society" landed per s.s. "Deu of Arlie.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Esmail Hoosein—
No. 1216-17—2 cases metal buttons landed per s.s. "Imperator."
No. 4952—1 case I R combs landed per s.s. "Gisela."

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ebrahim Hajee Joosub—
No. 7555—1 case hosiery landed per s.s. "Imperatrix."
No. 7759—1 do. do. "Gisela."

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hajee Moosa Hajee Mahomed—
No. 7736—1 case hosiery landed per s.s. "Imperatrix."

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th November, 1896.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will not be RESPONSIBLE for any LIABILITIES incurred by any of the CLUB SERVANTS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE following is the Prospectus for the next Exhibition of the Society which will be opened early in FEBRUARY, 1897:—

SUBJECTS.	PRIZE-GIVERS.
1 For the best Landscape in any Medium.	The Society's Gold Medals. (Value Rs. 100 each.)
2 For the best Figure subject in any Medium.	
3 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Oil-colours.	
4 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours.	
5 For the best Painting in Monochrome (any Medium).	
6 For the best pair of Sketches * in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	
7 For the best pair of Sketches * in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	The Society's Silver Medals.
8 For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons.	
9 For the best Architectural Drawing.	
10 For the best Model in any material.	
11 For the best Photograph, †, printed by any process.	
12 For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory.	
13 For the best Picture in the Exhibition (Rs. 100).	His Excellency the Governor.
14 For the best Painting in Oil-colours, by a Native of India of a Scene in the Mahabharat, Ramayana or in Maratha History ‡ (Rs. 75) (a).	H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur.
15 For the best Landscape in Oils by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 70).	H. H. Martanda Varma, First Prince of Travancore.
16 For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject) (Rs. 100).	
17 For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 75).	
18 For the best Model in Plaster or "Terra-Cotta" by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 75).	H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar.
19 For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India ‡ (Rs. 50).	
20 For the best Figure-painting § in Water-colours (Rs. 70).	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
21 For the best Figure-painting § in Oil-colours (Rs. 50).	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
22 For the best Portrait in Oil or Water-colours (Rs. 100).	Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas.
23 For the best Seascape in any Medium (Rs. 100).	Mr. George Cotton.
24 For the best Landscape in Oil-colours (Rs. 50).	Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney
25 For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colours, depicting the style of dress of a Parsee Lady of the present day ‡ (Rs. 100) (b).	A Life Member of the Society.
26 For the best Sketch in Oil or Water-colours by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady (Rs. 50) (c).	Vrijbukandas Atmaram.
27 For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur § (Rs. 30).	Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Caudio.
28 For the best Copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur § (Rs. 20) (d).	
29 For the best Engraving by the Photo-zinco Process. The work must have been done in Bombay, and both the plate and a print from it must be shown ‡ (Rs. 25).	"The Rast Goftar."
30 For the best Picture in Oil; Subject—A Pathetic Episode in the history of an Indian Lady of Ancient Times‡ (Rs. 50).	Mr. Karim Nensey.
31 For the best Picture in any Medium of an Indian Street Scene (Rs. 50).	Some Pleaders of the High Court.
32 For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water-colours (Rs. 50).	
33 For the best Set of six Photographs† other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition, by an Amateur in India (Album or Views) (Rs. 50).	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
34 For the best Picture in any Medium by a Native Student, either past or present, of an Art School in India (Rs. 60).	
35 For the second best Picture in any Medium by a Native Student, either past or present of an Art School in India (Rs. 40).	Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.
36 For the best Picture in any Medium by a Native Female Student of an Art School in India (Rs. 30) (a).	Mr. J. M. Framji Patel.
37 For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Rs. 30).	Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr. Gavrishankar Udeyshankar G. S. I., Dewan of Bhavnagar.
38 For the best Picture drawn by a Native Lady, or in default drawn by any Lady (Rs. 40).	
39 For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colours of a Shrine, Temples or Bathing Ghaut (Rs. 50).	The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.
40 For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize (Rs. 50).	Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia, C.I.E.
41 For the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India (Rs. 50).	
42 For the best Sketch (b) of any part of Bombay (Rs. 50).	Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata.
43 For the best Drawing in Black and White (Rs. 50).	
44 For the best Original Drawing in pen and Ink (Rs. 50).	Mr. E. Wimbridge.
45 For the best Picture illustrative of a Bombay Trade or Industry (Rs. 50).	Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay.
46 For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native Lady of a House or Garden Scene or Still-life (Rs. 50).	The Hon'ble Seth Lachmandas, C.I.E. (of Muttra).
47 For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussulman Building in India (Rs. 50).	Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S
48 For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still-life in Water-colours (Rs. 50).	Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
49 For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph printed in colours‡ (Rs. 30).	Mr. K. N. Kabraji.
50 For the best Photograph† by an Amateur (Rs. 40).	Messrs. Bahaiee Sakharam & Co.
51 For the best Photograph by a Native Girl or Boy under sixteen † (Rs. 30).	Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy
52 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Landscape or Seascape† (Rs. 50).	Mr. H. W. Uloth.
53 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Figure or Group of Figures or of an Animal or Group of Animals (Rs. 50).	Mr Govardhandas Gokuldas Teizpal
54 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of Architecture† (Rs. 50).	The Bombay Art Society
55 For the best Set of four quarter-plate Photographs entirely the work of an Amateur† (Rs. 30).	Mr. Rahimtula Kheraz

* See Rule 10 of General Rules.
† See Rule 11 of General Rules.
‡ See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
§ Figure includes Full Length, Head, or Group of Figures.
(a) The Donor reserves the right of pre-emption of the successful picture.
(b) The picture must be Full Length and the Donor reserves the right of copying by Photography.
(c) Rule 10 of General Rule does not apply to this Competition.
(d) Should Prize No. 28 lapse, it will be added to No. 27.
† See Rule 11 of General Rules.
‡ See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
§ Figure includes Full Length, Head or Group of Figures.
(a) Cannot be held with No. 37.
(b) Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this Competition.

For further particulars and for prospectus and general rules apply to Professor O. V. MULLER, M. A., Hony. Secy., Elphinstone College, or to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 1st of December, 1896, until further NOTICE, the following ALTERATIONS of and ADDITIONS to the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System will take effect, viz.:—

FIRST.—No. 7 Down Through Mixed, Colaba to Wadhwan, will run as an Ordinary Passenger Train over the Section from Bulsar to Ahmedabad, leaving Bulsar at 6-20, arriving Ahmedabad at 16-7, and Wadhwan at 22-30. It will connect at Ahmedabad with the Metre-guage Through Mixed Train timed to leave at 16-35, and at Wadhwan with the B. G. J.-P. Railway's train leaving at 24-0.

SECOND.—Fast Passenger Trains, connecting at Anand with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail Trains and at Rutlam with the Metre-gauge new Local Mails between Rutlam and Mhow, will run to the following timings:—

DOWN PASSENGER.

	H. M.
ANAND—	
Main Line Mail Train from Bombay.....Arr.	7 39
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train from Ahmedabad .....Arr.	7 36
G.-R. Railway Train .....Dep.	8 5
RUTLAM—	
G.-R. Railway Train .....Arr.	15 30
R.-M. Railway Train for Mhow .....Dep.	15 45
R.-M. Railway Train for Ajmere .....Dep.	17 25
INDORE .....Arr.	20 5
MHOW .....Arr.	21 0

UP PASSENGER.

	H. M.
MHOW .....Dep.	7 35
INDORE .....Dep.	8 30
RUTLAM—	
R.-M. Railway Train from Mhow .....Arr.	12 40
R.-M. Railway Train from Ajmere .....Arr.	11 10
G.-R. Railway Train .....Dep.	13 5
ANAND—	
G.-R. Railway Train .....Arr.	20 6
Main Line Mail Train for Bombay .....Dep.	21 1
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train for Ahmedabad .....Dep.	20 52

RUTLAM-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

	H. M.		H. M.
Rutlam .....Dep.	16 0	Ujjain .....Dep.	9 10
Ujjain.....Arr.	19 25	Rutlam .....Arr.	12 35

THIRD.—In addition to the fast train referred to above, a second Through Mixed Train will run between Anand and Rutlam, in place of the present Anand-Dakor Local Train, to the following timings:—

DOWN MIXED.

	H. M.
ANAND—	
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train from Bombay .....Arr.	14 0
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train from Ahmedabad .....Arr.	14 4
G.-R. Railway Train.....Dep.	14 30
RUTLAM—	
G.-R. Railway Train.....Arr.	1 0
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) for Ajmere ...Dep.	1 50
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) for Khandwa...Dep.	1 25
R.-R Railway Train .....Dep.	1 55
UJJAIN—	
R.-U. Railway Train .....Arr.	5 20
I.M. Railway Train .....Dep.	6 20

UP MIXED.

	H. M.
UJJAIN—	
I. M. Railway Train .....Arr.	15 25
R.-U. Railway Train .....Dep.	23 20
RUTLAM—	
R.-U. Railway Train .....Arr.	2 45
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) Train from Khandwa .....Arr.	1 23
R.-M. Railway Mixed (Mail) Train from Ajmere.....Arr.	0 50
G.-R. Railway Train .....Dep.	3 30
ANAND—	
G.-R. Railway Train .....Arr.	13 30
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train for Bombay .....Dep.	14 16
Main Line Ordinary Passenger Train for Ahmedabad .....Dep.	14 15

FOURTH.—The following will be the revised timings of trains on the Malwa Section:—

UP TRAINS.

	Mixed. H. M.	Mixed (Mail). H. M.	Mail. H. M.
AJMERE—			
Main Line Trains from Ahmedabad .....Arr.	12 20	0 30	
Main Line Trains from Delhi ...Arr.	14 10	2 35	
Main Line-Section Trains .....Dep.	15 40	3 15	
NUSSEERABAD .....Dep.	19 42	9 17	
NEEMUCH .....Dep.	5 25	19 0	
RUTLAM .....Dep.	11 35	1 25	15 55
INDORE .....Dep.	16 20	6 25	20 17
MHOW .....Dep.	17 25	7 15	a21 0
KHANDWA—			
R.-M. Railway Trains .....Arr.	23 30	12 5	
G. I. P. Ry. Trains—			
From Bombay .....Dep.	2 5	12 22	
To Bombay .....Dep.	23 50	14 29	

DOWN TRAINS.

	Mixed. H. M.	Mixed (Mail). H. M.	Mail. H. M.
KHANDWA—			
G. I. P. Ry. Trains—			
From Bombay .....Arr.	1 50	12 10	
From Jubbulpore .....Arr.	23 20	14 14	
R.-M. Railway Trains .....Dep.	4 10	14 25	
MHOW .....Dep.	10 30	19 35	7 35
INDORE .....Dep.	11 37	20 40	8 30
RUTLAM .....Dep.	17 25	1 50	a12 40
NEEMUCH .....Dep.	23 25	7 45	
NUSSEERABAD .....Dep.	9 8	17 7	
AJMERE .....Arr.	19 0	18 0	
Main Line Trains—			
For Ahmedabad.....Dep.	14 30	3 0	
For Delhi .....Dep.	12 40	0 50	

FIFTH.—The Train Service over His Highness the Gaekwar's Mehsana-Patan and Mehsana-Viramgam Branches will be revised as below:—

UP MIXED.	H. M.	DOWN MIXED.	H. M.
Patan .....Dep.	14 35	Viramgam .....Dep.	9 0
Mehsana .....Arr.	16 10	Mehsana .....Arr.	11 45
Mehsana .....Dep.	16 30	Mehsana .....Dep.	12 20
Viramgam .....Arr.	19 15	Patan .....Arr.	13 55

SIXTH.—Consequent upon certain slight alterations in the Train Service of Foreign Lines, the timings of some of the Trains at Junctions have been slightly altered. For these and for other minor changes in the Main and Branch Lines Train Service, attention is invited to the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff No. 39 and to the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1896.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Cal.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMB

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Srises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 3m., 7-44a. Low water, 0-10m., 1-19a.
Fi Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5 p.m. ; Reception, music, and games, 8-45 p.m., idies invited.)
Versity Examinations—M.A., LL.B., Second .B., and L. M. and S.
Spial train for Surat, with guests for the Tapti lley Railway ceremony by the Viceroy, leaves taba, 9-50 a.m., (Madras time).
Mc on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

INCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Eleafoe entered, and thsteamers Naderi and Kaveri left the dock yerday.

CTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mazagon entered, anhe steamer Peninsular left the dock yesterday.

RMAL FAIR.—This Hindu festival, near Sopara, conences to-day, and will continue during the wc.

NIVERSARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—A large assembl of members of the Parsee community will be held thmorning, at a grand thanksgiving ceremony in hour of the installation of the Cowasjee Banajee firemple, situated near the Churney Road Railway Ston.

'E PARSEE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIA' TIO.—An extraordinary general meeting of member of the Parsee Mutual Life Assurance Association, Lited, was held, on Saturday, at its registered oft, at Dhobie Talao. Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Aourner presided. Some alterations were made in thrticles of association of the company ; and the preedings terminated.

STAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of leirs and packets specially marked for transmissi per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be mle up at the Bombay General Post Office for despch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Sunday).—The s. s. Courland will carry mails for Naland Delagoa Bay, this day. The post will be cled at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m.

RCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PTIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire will be held, this evening, at the rooms of he Cercle, at 6 o'clock, when readings and recitations n French will be given. The programme includes recitation from Victor Hugo's "Hernani," by Mr. lehangir B. D. Petit. Mr. W. A. Phillips will read a short notice of the life of the famous Portuguese poet, Camoens ; and Mr. A. J. Aranjo will read a paper on the life of Louis Pasteur. All those interested in the study of the French language are requested to attend.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Din Mahomed, a Mahomedan labourer, aged twenty-five years, was, on Friday afternoon, engaged in No. 1 hold of the steamship Dean, now lying in the harbour discharging logs of timber, and as he was passing a log of a timber through the hatch, his foot slipped and he fell, his left hand being jammed between the log of timber and the hatch, crushing the fingers of the hand. Din Mahomed was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now being treated.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENTS.—In aid of the fund organised by the trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet, the amateurs of the Albert Music Club gave a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre, last evening. The club deserves credit for its laudable enterprise in assisting in a philanthropic object. Similarly credit is due to the members of the Morbi Arya Subodha Dramatic Company, which gives a performance at the Novelty Theatre next Thursday in aid of the fund organised by the Bombay Cow Protection Society for feeding cattle during the time of the prevailing scarcity.

ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—Gunga, a woman, residing at Tardeo Road, was, on Friday forenoon, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from injury to her right foot, caused by the wheel of a carriage driven by a coachman, Gopal Sumbhoo, passing over it. It appears that the woman was passing along that part of the Kalbadavie Road, where the work of laying new tram lines is in progress. At the time of the accident the carriage was driven very slowly, but owing to the narrowness of that part of the road, the woman had to stand quite close to the carriage, with the result that one of the wheels passed over her right foot.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45, this evening :—

March	Comrades	A. Norman
Overture	Norma	Bellini
Selection	Haddon Hall	A. Sullivan
Valse	Sitana	Buculossi
Potpourri	Trovatore	J. Verdi
Galop	The Planters	C. Fricke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A LEARNED HINDU.—The death, of Mahamahopadhyaya Rajaram Shastri Bodas, writes a correspondent, took place at his house, at Thakordwar, last Friday night. He was justly reputed as one of the ripest scholars that emanated from Benares, the chief seat of Sanskrit learning. He had no equal in this part of India. He was a recognised authority alike in the Vedas and Sanskrit grammar, and the Vedanta and Mimansa philosophies. He was till death a professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. He rendered valuable assistance to the late Hon'ble Mr. V. N. Mandlik, in connection with his Variorum Edition of the Manu-Smriti. He was the first recipient of the title Mahamahopadhyaya. His death will be deeply bewailed by all lovers of sound Sanskrit scholarship. He leaves behind a son, who is a distinguished graduate of the Bombay University and a rising member of the Bombay bar.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT AN IRON FACTORY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, touching the death of Rama Bhowanee, aged forty years, a moulder, employed at the Tarachund and Brothers Iron Foundry, at Falkland Road, and residing at the New Nagpada. About nine days ago, at 5 o'clock in the evening, deceased and another moulder were engaged at the foundry in removing clay from four moulds which had been hoisted up and suspended by a crane chain, and while they were removing clay from the bottom mould, the top one suddenly tilted and fell off on to the deceased's right foot, causing two wounds. Rama was asked by his master to go to the hospital, but he refused to be allowed to do so, and he was taken to his house at New Nagpada. Some house, hold remidies were tried, but he grew worse and, on Friday, symptoms of tetanus developed and increased in severity. Deceased died shortly after midnight on the same day. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A MENDICANT IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandar Ramgopal, a Hindu mendicant, was brought up on a charge of theft in respect of a bundi, containing a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 150, and Rs. 3 in cash. The bundi was alleged to have been stolen from the house of Assu Lalji, a share and stock broker and a landed proprietor, residing at Mint Road. Mr. Kerr Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. De Souza, pleader, conducted the prosecution ; while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended. It was alleged for the prosecution that, on the 25th instant, complainant left the bundi on a chair on the footpath in front of his house and went to wash at a water-pipe. Accused in the meantime took the bundi with the watch and chain thereon, and attempted to run away with it, when he was stopped by complainant's servant. Accused being taken before Superintendent Brewin, the latter found that complainant was not in a position to substantiate the charge and released accused on bail. The magistrate having serious doubts about the evidence for the prosecution, discharged the accused.

THE NEW ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND.—A special meeting of members of the fund was held at the Framji Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday last, under the presidency of Dr. Cursetji Nowroji Sahiar, one of the liquidators. The chairman stated that, since the company went into voluntary liquidation and appointed its liquidators, many unexpected obstacles had arisen in the course of their proceedings. The opinions of Mr. H. M. Chichgar, the company's solicitor, and of Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, had been obtained ; but they only raised fresh difficulties in the liquidation. Certain propositions were, therefore, to be placed before the meeting ; and if they were unanimously carried, they would facilitate the work of liquidation. Resolutions were then passed to the effect that subscriptions be recovered by the liquidators from all members up to 30th June last ; and that the subscriptions that remained unpaid should be deducted at the time of the distribution, that those members who had received bonuses should be required to pay their subscriptions till 30th June last and to waive their right to the distribution of assets, and that the liquidators should file suits to recover the monies from defaulting members. After some discussion, the propositions were agreed to. It was stated that Mr. Chichgar had given sound advice in not going to law to recover the Rs. 6,500 overdrawn by the secretary and agent. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT ON A FURNITURE DEALER DISMISSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Ali Mahomed, a furniture dealer of Chuckla, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by one Balla Govind, charging him with assault on the night of the 19th instant. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the prosecution. The charge appears to have been the upshot of another similar case, which was enquired into by Mr. Dastur on the previous day, and in which complainant gave evidence against the accused, who seemed to have been much annoyed since then. About 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th instant, the complainant was closing his shop, when, it was alleged, accused went up to him, and having caught hold of him by his hands, assaulted him with his clenched fist. The assault was said to have been witnessed by a neighbour and two Hindu women, who sat in his shop selling beedees. The complainant, however, made no report to the police then and there, although there was a policeman posted at a distance of only fifteen paces away from his shop, but made his complaint at the Pydhownie police station on the following day. In cross-examination complainant said that it was not true that Cassum Moolji and his brother Rahimtulla Moolji instigated him to bring the present charge against the accused. The complainant denied that these two persons ever accompanied him to his shop. The accused in his defence said that the charge was trumped up against him by the complainant at the instigation of Cassum Moolji and Rahimtulla Moolji. He gave evidence against complainant, but did not assault him. The magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that the charge appeared to him to be a false one.

THE ZOROASTRIAN DEATH-BENEFIT FUND.

THE annual meeting of the members of the above fund was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., presiding. From the report of the managing committee for No. 1 fund, it appears that during the year under report sixty-six new members were registered : thirty-seven in the first class and twenty-nine in the second class. Out of these sixty six new members, forty-four were males and the rest females. The total number of members at the end of the year was 2,493 ; out of which 1,013 were in the first class and the rest in the second class. Twenty-one members had lost their rights to the benefit of the fund by becoming defaulters. During the year there were forty-eight deaths : sixteen in the first class and the rest in the second class, giving an average of fourteen deaths per thousand per annum. Rs. 66,657-4-8 were paid to the nominees of the deceased members during the year under report. The general condition of the fund was stated to be most satisfactory. With regard to fund No. 2, the managing committee's report showed that during the period under report 104 new members were registered : 46 in the first class and 58 in the second class. The total number of members on the roll at the end of the year 2,493, including 1,233 male and 1,259 female members. Four members had their names transferred from the first class to the second class. Forty-two members had lost their rights to the benefit of the fund on account of their having failed to pay the calls issued upon them. During the period covered by the report there were fifty-one deaths : 18 in the first class and 33 in the second class. The nominees of the deceased members had received Rs. 70,783-4 during this year. The state of this fund was stated to be good. The report of the No. 3 fund stated that forty-five new members were registered during the year, twenty-five in the first class, nineteen in the second class and one in the third class. The total number of members at the end of the year was 1,007, i.e. 445 in the first class, 559 in the second, and 43 in the third class. The financial condition of this fund remained the same as it was in the previous year. During the year sixteen calls were issued, and there were two defaulters. In moving the adoption of the report of the above funds, the chairman remarked that the societies of the mutual death-benefit fund were found useful to the middle class people in civilized countries, such as Europe and America. However, when the Zoroastrian Death-Benefit Fund was started many persons thought it doubtful whether such a society would be useful to the Parsee community. From the above reports it was now quite evident that the society had supplied the most important need of the Parsee community and that it has now been firmly established.

The above reports were adopted and the retiring members of the managing committee were re-elected for the current year. The auditors were re-appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the members of the managing committee and the chairman of the meeting.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

A MEETING of prominent citizens was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, to consider the best way of giving a welcome to Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, on his return from his mission to England, in connection with the proposed reforms of the Indian Medical Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was voted to the chair, and in a brief but telling speech recounted the evidence given by Dr. Bahadurji before the Royal Commission, in public interest, praising his perseverance and earnestness. Mr. Javerilal stated, that while at first the Commission declined to hear Dr. Bahadurji, on a second thought they agreed to do so, and as a result of the evidence, some of the members modified their views, including Sir James Peile and Sir Donald Stewart, of the Indian Council, who was at one time the Military member of the Viceroy's Council. There is nothing in a person which an Englishman likes so much as pluck and perseverance, and, whatever might be the results of the evidence given by Dr. Bahadurji, there could be no doubt that he made a favourable impression upon the members of the Commission with regard to the Indian Medical Service. It was to be hoped that in any reorganisation scheme that might result hereafter, the views set forth by Dr. Bahadurji would find support. Dr. Blaney moved a resolution to the effect that Dr. Bahadurji be honoured by entertainment on a day and at a place to be fixed hereafter. The resolution being seconded, it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, a large and representative committee, consisting of prominent members of Native communities, was appointed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the entertainment. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury.

CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE.

Eduljee Hormusjee, a Parsee, was charged with having, on the night of the 9th September last, attempted to commit an unnatural offence against a Hindu boy, named Tannu Balloo, in a gully near the Null Bazaar. Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. D. D. Daver defended the prisoner. In his defence, the accused alleged that, on his way home on the evening in question, from Messrs. Richardson and Crudas' establishment, where he was employed and where he had been working overtime, he went to a public latrine near the Null Bazaar, where he accidentally dropped some money out of his waist-coat pocket ; that the complainant picked up the money and was trying to make away with it ; that a dispute arose, in which two Mahomedan by standers sided with the complainant ; and that a policeman having been called, accused was given into custody. The jury unanimously convicted the prisoner, and his Lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Monday) morning, when a murder case is fixed for trial before a special jury.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

196-96—Sorabjee and J—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Jamrudhan and A, and in person—Part heard.
106-96—Chitnis M and M—Dayashhi Tapidas vs Kalidas Kesowjee and others—Craigie L and O.
223-96—Littie and Co—Shri Rabhuram Papujee Maharaj vs Waljee Mathuradas—Hurchand M and M.
590-95—Bhimjee Govindjee and others vs The Purshotum S and M Co Ld and others—Bland and N (not to be called on till Tues ay next).
602-95—Payne G and S—Abdool Latiff Hajee Abdool Kurrim vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Kurrim and others—Dikshit and D.
357-96—In person—Radhabai vs Marwati Dhira Raja—Wadia and G.
287-96—Payne G and S—Hassam Dawood vs Mahomed Bhikhan—Dikshit and D.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dubie and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co.
120-96—Little and Co—John Alexander Smith and others vs The Carpet-Man-Trading and Agence Co Ld—Daphtary and F.
481-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Rassoobai vs Toolekhabai—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

At 10-30 a.m.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

514-96—Little and Co—Lawrence Impey vs Gertrude Emiley Impey and another—Crawford B and Co.

For Judgment.

558-96—Brown and M—Rattonbai vs Damodher Meghjee, Undefended New Long Cause.
541-96—In person (a pauper)—Baya Gannoo vs Jankoo Babajee

Postponed Long Cause.

89-96—Mansukhal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Muncherjee Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no Fay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of ever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON. SONS & Co., Bombay.

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual prize-distribution in connection with St. Mary's College was held on Saturday afternoon, at 5-30 p.m., at the institution, Nesbit Road. The most Rev. Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, presided, and distributed the prizes to the successful students. The building and grounds of the institution were gaily decorated and artistically illuminated in the evening. A stage was raised on the south side of the main buildings, and a dramatic entertainment was given. The piece staged was "The Would-be Nobleman," a comedy in three acts from the French of Moliere's "Le Borgeois Gentil Homme." It was gone through in a most creditable manner. The Band of St. Mary's College, a photographic group of which formed the title page of the report, was in attendance, and played really good music.

The Rev. Father J. Weingartner, S. J., Rector of the Institution, submitted the following report, the reading of which was often interrupted by applause.

It was stated in the report :—

Looking back at the school year just come to an end, and taking into account the work accomplished with the results attained, not omitting the many pleasing events that have helped to lighten the labour inseparable from the management of a large college, there is every reason to be sincerely thankful. The average number on the rolls was 533. Of these 315 were in the European, and 218 in the English-teaching division, 231 representing the average number of boarders. It is a comfort to all concerned to be able to record that the general health of the boys, in spite of the exceptional nature of the weather, left little to be desired. The same, however, cannot be said of the college staff, who have deeply to deplore the premature death of the Rev. Albert Kruyeniel, S. J., a young scholastic of great promise, who, on October 26th, succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever, after a residence of but one year in the country.—R. I. P. The results of the Matriculation Examination for 1895 fully answered our expectations. Of the eleven candidates sent up, ten were successful. Two of these, shortly after, added to their laurels by passing the University School Final. Four of the successful students went in for a University career, the remainder electing to strike out for themselves and at once enter upon the battle of life. A very pleasing event, not likely to be soon forgotten by the boys, was the kind visit paid to the college by her Excellency Lady Sandhurst. Her Excellency having expressed a wish to see the school, nothing was omitted to accord her Ladyship a hearty welcome. A guard of honour supplied by our cadets was drawn up in front of the building, under the command of Captain Leask. As her Excellency, accompanied by Major Owen, the Military Secretary, drove up to the main entrance the guard presented arms, the Band chiming in with the National Anthem. Her Excellency having been conducted by the Rector and his staff to a seat commanding a full view of the playground, the boys, in their very pretty costumes, went through a programme of physical drill, comprising "Indian clubs," "Figure-running," and the "Musical maze," all which her Excellency seemed to follow with evident interest. Her Excellency was next shown over the college buildings and was much struck with the good order, neatness and airiness of the several halls. Her Excellency having, with the Rector's consent, granted a general holiday, drove off amid ringing cheers from the boys. As an agreeable sequel to the visit of Lady Sandhurst, who was on the point of leaving for home, our boarders were, together with a few other European schools, invited by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst to a sumptuous treat at Government House, Parel, where, needless to say, they spent a very enjoyable afternoon. That the physical training of the boys has made a forward place in the school curriculum, is amply borne out by substantial results. In recognition of this unprecedented victory—96 points to 44½ of the next best—the college is to be presented with a replica of the Shield in bronze by the founder of the Association, Mr. D. J. Tata. At the Bombay Gymkhana Sports four boys competed in the races, two of them carrying off prizes. Our gymnastic apparatus having been improved and added to, the boys of the first and second divisions were enabled, at the School Sports in September, to give some admirable proofs of proficiency on the horizontal and parallel bars, eliciting rounds of applause from a large and appreciative gathering of friends of the school. Nor has cricket been neglected. Out of seven matches played with various schools or clubs, St Mary's scored six victories. It is to be regretted, however, that owing to an unexpected reverse in the first round of the inter-school competition, our team was precluded from pursuing the fight for the championship. The cadets, under the able command of Captain J. Leask, have reason to be thankful, and again carried off the Battley Cup in the open competition held in April last. Their practice at the butts was fairly good, several being awarded prizes. We seize this opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to Captain Leask for the lively interest he has shown in promoting the efficiency of his juvenile Company. The college Band has continued as before to enliven our school fetes, not omitting, from time to time, to contribute a small share to the enjoyment of the public at the Esplanade Bandstand. All this goes to show that the school authorities while doing their utmost to improve the intellectual condition of their youthful charge, have also an eye to the *utile dulci* and leave nothing undone to make the otherwise humdrum life of the schoolboy as pleasant as possible. In conclusion we tender our sincere thanks to all those gentlemen who so generously came forward in aid of our annual sports-fund, and more especially to those who contributed to the support of the European Orphanage attached to this institution. Our special acknowledgements are likewise due to H. H. Aga Khan for four scholarships of Rs. 25 each to be awarded in the VI and VII Standards. Boarders will re-enter on January 5th 1897. Schools re-open on January 6th, when all Catholic scholars must not fail to be present at the Mass of the Holy Ghost at 8 o'clock.

J. WEINGARTNER, S. J., Rector.

Bombay, November 28th, 1896.

His Grace the Archbishop, after distributing the prizes, said :—My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure, you will agree with me when I say that the boys of St. Mary's College have given us a very enjoyable and interesting entertainment. Their acting, vocal and instrumental music, deserved well the applause which you gave them with a kind and generous heart. We may well congratulate the young actors on the success of their performance. We thank them for the trouble, which they must have taken, in preparing the play. Parents and guardians will feel a renewed assurance, that their children and proteges are here in good hands, where no pains are spared to educate well the entrusted children. The report just read is short and modest, but shows by some hard facts, that the education given in the college is founded on a solid basis. Take for example last year's Matriculation results. Eleven boys were sent up for Matric, and ten have been successful ; that is nearly 91 per cent. passed. This is, I believe, one of the most brilliant successes, the college has ever had. It shows that the college staff spared no pains to prepare their candidates and that the candidates profited by the careful training. I am delighted to learn from the report, that both the staff and the boys of the St. Mary's have a strong belief in the proverb "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The boys will bear me out, when I say, that they must have had many a hard hour at their books in their study and class rooms ; but then there were also delightful times of sport and recreation. Who is not charmed, when hearing the merry shouts of St. Mary's boys at their games ? I for my part, feel always younger and carried back to the time, when I was a master and prefect of St. Mary's happy boys, I congratulate you boys on your splendid results in your athletic sports, especially that you have gained, the Athletic Association prize for the third time. The high praises, which were given on the occasion by a local paper I endorse with my whole heart. Dear boys, the scholastic year, which closes to-day, is no doubt a part of your life, and we may call it also an image of the whole life. During this year you had your work, and struggles, your enjoyment and little sufferings. The same you will have during your whole life. Those who did their duty during the course of the year, receive their reward now at the close of the year ; indeed all receive a visible prize, a book or another present, but all those who did their best according to their talents, receive from God, have their reward in good conscience, whereas those who neglect their duty are smitten by the bitter remorses of conscience. Just so it will be at the end of life—either the reward or the reward of conscience. Work, therefore, during your life earnestly and conscientiously, and the reward, the victory will certainly be yours. In the name of your friends here present and in my own I wish you happy Christmas holidays ; that you may gather new strength and commence with fresh fervour the new scholastic year. (Applause.)

The Very Rev. Father Hoene, Vicar-General and Superior of the Mission, then rose to propose a vote of thanks to his Grace for the words of praise and encouragement which fell from the Archbishop. He was asked to thank his Grace on behalf of Father Rector and the boys of St. Mary's whom he had just addressed. Every-one was aware of their policy and motto—for the greater glory of God and for the greater good of those entrusted to their care. The Rector and others connected with such institutions did not seek human praise, but still for human beings it was always gratifying to perceive that the labour of the year was appreciated by those who were placed over them. According to the small powers they possessed they tried and were doing their best to conduct well regulated day classes. They had the great St. Xavier's College on the Esplanade whose doors were open to all, without distinction of race, creed or caste, their endeavour being to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Religious instruction was given to the students in the institutions, and those who were separated from them, that was to say students of the non-Christian community, were taught sound moral principles. In Bandora there was a large establisment for the poorer class of boys and also for those who were better off. This was ntended for boys of the native community, and orphans were admitted and trained there. In order to enable native communities in the mofussil to instruct their children boarders were admitted in St. Mary's College, but the day-school was open for the Christian as well the general community of the Bombay districts. There was a boarding establishment, but it was exclusively for European boarders only, as the idea was to afford facility to such parents as could not send their children to Europe for instructions, to educate their children as though they had had the advantage of training in Europe. Sometimes difficulties arose and the Rector was compelled to refuse to receive students into the institution. Hence letters in the shape of complaints were addressed to his Grace or to the Vicar-General by disappointed parents, but unless it was impossible to receive more students or unless it was against certain rules refusal for admission was not made. A boarding school for the native community would be made as soon as the means were provided, and then he hoped those who were not satisfied with the present arrangement would get what they long desired. He once more thanked his Grace for the words of encouragement he had spoken. (Applause.)

Three cheers were given for the Archbishop, and the interesting proceedings terminated, the Band playing God Save the Queen.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, BANDORA.

The distribution of prizes in connection with this school took place on Friday and Saturday last, and was presided over by his Grace Archbishop Dalhoff. The proceedings were enlivened by the performance by girls of the school of a programme of music, calisthenics and dramatic representation,—"The Dumb Queen" being the little play that was staged. The subjoined annual report will show the useful nature of the work the school is doing.

The scholastic year closes with 661 pupils. Of these, 151 boarders, with 99 first class day-scholars, belong to the European School ; 103 second class day-scholars, with 218 in the Orphanage, belong to the English-Teaching School ; and 90 to the Village School.

The Government Inspector, J. Oliver, Esq., inspected our Institution on the 23rd September, and gave us very good reports of both our European, and English-Teaching Schools.

As it would take too much space to insert in full the favourable report of both schools, a few extracts will suffice to show that the educational inspector was as equally pleased this year with the schools as he and his predecessors were in previous years.

In the European school, the girls in all the Standards from the First to the Eighth have a good knowledge of English, poetry, history ; and the girls in the higher standards did well in French algebra, and arithmetic.

"The copy-books in all the classes were very neatly written, and the needle-work throughout the school was very good.

"The greatest attention is paid to discipline and order, and the manners of the girls were courteous.

"A new Tennis-Court and Croquet grounds have recently been prepared for the use of the girls attending the School."

This year we sent up four candidates for the Matriculation Examination.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOL.

"The girls of the higher standards possess a good knowledge of English, geography, and map-drawing.

"The girls of the lower standards possess a good elementary knowledge of arithmetic and English.

"The copy-books throughout the school were very neatly written, and the exercise-books had been carefully corrected.

"The needle-work in all the classes was very good, and it was of a thoroughly practical nature.

"The arrangements for the maintenance of order and discipline in the school are excellent, and great attention is paid to the welfare and happiness of the children. The senior girls are also taught cookery.

"This school possesses an excellent building and a very adequate supply of furniture, books, and maps, &c."

It may be remarked here that the elder girls of the English Teaching School in the Orphanage, who have passed the seventh standard, do not attend school now, but are employed in needle-work, and are carefully trained for housework. Several of the senior girls of the Institution have been comfortably settled in life this year.

Although there has been much sickness prevaling, our children have, on the whole, thank God, kept excellent health.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death (the first in Bandora after a lapse of 23 years) of one of the dear Sisters of our teaching staff, who not being able to acclimatize herself to the Indian climate, after a short illness of eleven days was called to enjoy the eternal reward of her life of sacrifice and toil.

It is a pleasure for us to record our heartfelt thanks to Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, whose kindness and attention have, throughout the year, been untiring, whenever his services were required.

In conclusion, we thank our generous benefactors for the contributions they have so kindly given towards the Prize Fund, and Christmas Treat for the children of the Orphanage.

Pupils who came to school after the 8th June, or whose attendance has been irregular, are not entitled to a prize.

Parents are earnestly requested to send their children for the re-opening of the School, on January 10th, 1897.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held, on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, at the press premises, Lower Colaba, Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The usual notice convening the meeting, having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended on the 30th June, 1896. The number of bales pressed during the year under report is :—Bombay, 41,281 bales against 21,185 in 1894-95 and Bhavnagar 7,453 bales against 7,343—total 48,734 ; against 28,528, shewing an increase of 20,206 bales as compared with the work done in the previous year. As the sister press companies could not come to terms, the Bhavnagar joint working was discontinued from 1st of January last, and eventually the rate of pressing had to be extremely reduced owing to keen competition which then followed, and thus at Bhavnagar the pressing result was not at all favourable. A new boiler, of Messrs. Daniel, Adamson & Co's make has been ordered out from England this year to replace an old one at Bhavnagar, which will arrive very shortly, and which is expected to make a reduction in the consumption of coal owing to its high pressure. The boilers at Bombay also being very old, do not carry sufficient pressure to work advantageously. They therefore require an urgent replacement. During the year under report a small fire took place in the factory which did very little injury to one of the wooden pillars of the main building, and the damage was recovered from the Fire Insurance Companies. Another fire took place on the 1st instant, which destroyed the whole of the company's adjoining building, known as "Nichol Mill," whereby damage has been caused to such portion of the company's building as was in close proximity with the fire. The Insurance Companies have been communicated with. Had it not been for the great exertions of the company's servants on both the occasions, the damage would have been very great. The profit and loss account, including the balance brought down from the last year's account, shews a balance at credit of Rs. 12,493-0-6, which is very satisfactory, and which your directors recommend to distribute as under :—To declare a dividend of Rs. 50 per share free of income tax, which will absorb Rs. 7,500 ; to set aside Rs. 4,500 to the depreciation fund account ; to pay a bonus of Rs. 250 to the staff of the company ; and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 243-0-6 to the next year's account. The company's buildings and machinery at Bombay have been insured for Rs. 1,40,000 ; and those at Bhavnagar for Rs. 60,000. Messrs. Dewjee Ramjee and Chaturbhuj Govindjee retire from the board according to regulation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year, and fix his remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the above reports together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet made up for the year ending 30th June last, were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared and made payable on and after the 4th proximo to those shareholders whose names stood on the company's register on Saturday last. It was also resolved that a bonus of Rs. 250 should be distributed amongst the employes of the company. Messrs. Dewjee Ramjee and Chaturbhuj Govindjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta was re-appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 85 per annum. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the directors for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The usual compliments to the chairman of the meeting brought the proceedings to a close.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 28.

FOR LONDON.

Jupiter s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal ; 90 cwt deer horns, and 260 cwt buffalo horns, Megjee Mahomed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—100 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 bale carpets, Khan and Khan ; 330 bales cotton, and 100 cwt mustordseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESA.

Imperatrix s—400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—187 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.
Mazagon s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—500 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 140 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

THE WESTERN INDIA TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the delegates of the Western India Temperance Council was held, on Saturday evening, in Dr. A. D. Pesikaka's Chamber, Hornby Road, Mr. Alexander Rule presiding. Dr. D. R. Tata was asked to act as honorary secretary until the office-bearers were appointed. The following constitution drawn up by the committee appointed by the first Bombay Temperance Conference was presented for consideration and adoption :—

The name of this council shall be "The Western India Temperance Council." Objects.—(1) To promote unity and co-operation among the various temperance societies and kindred organizations at work, principally in Bombay, and eventually in Western India. (2) To bring about reforms in the administration of the liquor laws :—(*a*) By holding monthly or quarterly meetings in various parts of the town ; (*b*) By the publication of tracts in the chief vernaculars ; (*c*) By the publication of a monthly magazine in English ; (*d*) By such other means as may suggest themselves from time to time. The memberships will consist of :—Three delegates sent by each of the various temperance or kindred organizations. It will also be competent for the council to elect any private individual, in active sympathy with the temperance cause, as an honorary member of the body. Fees.—Each society represented on the council shall contribute Rs. 5 annually to the funds on or before the 31st March. Failure to pay the contribution in time will necessitate the removal of the society's name from the council. Officers.—The council shall elect annually in January the following officers :—A president, a vice-president, two joint honorary secretaries, and two treasurers.

The constitution was adopted with the following alterations :—That the name of the Council, should be "The Bombay Temperance Council ;that the council should hold one public meeting quarterly and as many others as they could arrange for ; that the president be empowered to appoint committees for the translation of vernacular tracts ; that persons in active sympathy with the temperance cause may be admitted as subscribed members on an annual sum of Rs. 3 ; that the officers of the society should be delegates and past delegates who are members of the council ; and that there should be two vice-presidents and one treasurer.

The following office-bearers were then appointed :—Dr. H. D. Pesikaka (the chairman of the council) Mrs. K. Christie, and Rev. Mr. Bowman (vice-presidents) ; Dr. D. R. Tata and Mr. D. D. Gilder (joint honorary secretaries) ; and Inspector Holdway (treasurer).

The meeting then considered the arrangements to be made to accord a cordial reception to Mr. W. S. Caine, who is on his way to India. Mr. D. D. Gilder, stated that he had seen on Saturday Mr. S. W. Cain was coming to Bombay by the steamship India, and the Indian Temperance Association had resolved to give him a cordial reception at the Presidency Association Room, at half- past 5 o'clock, that evening. All the temperance societies should be asked to inform their members to muster on the occasion. On the Monday following there would be a social gathering the place for which would be hereafter fixed. The committees of various societies would be asked to attend and the various societies would kindly contribute their quota towards the expenses, which would amount to Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. On Tuesday they would ask Mr. Caine to formally inaugurate the council, the idea for the formation of which first originated Mr. with Caine. On the same day a public meeting would be held, at the Framji Cawasji Institute, when Mr. Caine would deliver an address. If Mr. Caine extended his stay in Bombay till Wednesday, they would again meet him on that day at the Presidency Association.

The meeting approved of the above arrangements made for the reception of Mr. Caine, passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Pesikaka for allowing the meeting to be held in his chamber. The customary compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 28TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Madras, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the North-West Provinces and lowest at and about Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Veraval, 12 at Amraoti, and 10 at Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, and at Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore and Allahabad, and the minimum from 1° to 19° in excess over nearly the whole country. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Akola and Khandwa and the lowest 52° at Cawnpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Bhuj, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·47"), over an inch at Calicut (1·29,") and Cuddapah (1·19") light to moderate showers at Bombay, Mangalore and Negapatam, and a few drops at Lahore, Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Indore, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Colombo. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has with decreased intensity moved inland, and its centre now lies some where between Bangalore and Trichinopoly. The winds around this small depression are cyclonic, and it shows at present a slight

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A BARGAIN.—Square Piano by Rose and Co., in excellent order, owner leaving Bombay, to be disposed of cheap. PIANO DEPOT. Opposite Charni Road Station.

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By Order,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. in Waiting.
Government House, 26th November, 1896.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

AN advance of 3-8ths per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111¼; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged, at 119¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was unaltered at 3¼ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being 1-8th per cent. lower, at 3 1-8th per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. lower, at £62⅜. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 29 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the value of the metal remained at 65¼ cent per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 7-8d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie eastward were £140,000 in Silver, and £60,000 in Gold to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¾: Paris Exchange on London having declined 1¼ centime, to fcs. 25·23¼.

To-day, no change has taken place in the English or French Funds; but Indian Sterling Loan has advanced ¼ per cent. in London, to 120. The market rate of discount has been further reduced ⅛th per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 per cent.; that on short London Bills being unaltered. The price of Silver, both in London and New York is unchanged. Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta and Bombay have been made to-day to the extent of 6 lakhs at 1s. 3 1-8d. and 1s. 3 5-32d.—showing an advance of 1-32 to 1-16d. on the price obtained at Wednesday's regular allotments. A further shipment of Specie, say of 5,000 in Silver to Hongkong is advanced by Reuter. Paris quotations are unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 11-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 19-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for March-April. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 6,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 56,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 less, at 73,000 bales. The week's Imports were 1,000 bales more, at 158,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 83,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 680,000 bales.

To-day, an advance of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton, at 4 13-32d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 1-32 to 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, but unchanged in the more distant; quotations for ready Broach being also 1-32d. higher for all grades. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats and Arrivals quiet. Sales 9,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester market has been steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent., say to 7 11-16 cents per lb.; February Futures being 11 points higher, at 7·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days, Thursday having been a holiday) were 79,000 bales compared with 48,000 bales last year on the corresponding days; and 116 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no change in the price of ready Cotton in New York; but Futures for February have declined 13 points, to 7·60 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 50,000 bales, going against 38,000 bales in 1895 and 48,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 4,590,000 bales, compared with 4,180,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day, very little business having transpired in either direction. Exporters have brought 350 bales, consisting of 150 old Bengal, at Rs. 165; and 100 each of new Karanja, at Rs. 184-8; and Khangaum, at Rs. 184; while the Mills have taken only 100 bales of new Bengal, at Rs. 160; and Karanja, at Rs. 186. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained steady in tone at our last quotations, the usual moderate amount of business having been reported in both markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,856	bales.
Wheat	762	cwts.
Linseed	722	,,
Rapeseed	1,445	,,
Gingellyseed	6,237	,,
Castorseed	2,724	,,
Rice	2,717	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is no marked change in the market, holders of ready tonnage hold on, and owners for December loading steamers not being eager to fix at current rate. Market for December is steady. Forward nothing doing.

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar continuing to sell rates became firmer; and on the whole there was considerably more business done both in buying and selling, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Francs do.	1·61½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 5-16 for Money and the settlement, and at 100 5-8 for the 5th January Account for 3½ per Cents, and remained at the same quotations all day, in a steady market, closing on the same level; with Threes quoted at 99, nominal.

SHARES.—This market remains in an inanimate state, and the only change in quotations this evening are as follows:—An advance of Rs. 15 each, in Hyderabad, Jivraj Balloo Mill shares; and of Rs. 10 each in Alliance, and Currimbhoy, while on the other hand Khatao Makunji, are Rs. 10 lower. Tapti Valley Railway shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
2¾ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-4
Bar Silver	29 15-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	53,000	Bales.
,, ,, Surats	1,300	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	153,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	680,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	2,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

Mail steamer Manila, from China, and Himalaya from Aden, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 27th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 29th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	10	0 a.m.	26	59
Teheran	29	2	36 p.m.	...	16
Suez	29	1	25 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 29th November 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	..	3
,, Karachi	...	17	..	2
,, Madras	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DES VŒUX—November 1, at Moulmein, Lower Burma' wife of Herbert Des Vœux, of a daughter.
YOUNGHUSBAND—November 10, at 13a, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W., wife of Major Youghusband, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GUILFORD.—GRIMWOOD—November 4, at Taran-Taran, Punjab, India, the Rev. Edward Guilford to Elizabeth Rose Grimwood, eldest daughter of the late G. A. Grimwood, Shern Hall, Walthamstow, and of Mrs. Grimwood, Beacon Hill, Martlesham.
HANKIN.—STAINFORTH—November 7, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Christopher Leonard Hankin, of Buluwayo, son of the late Christopher Brethaupt Hankin, of Turlings Park, Ware, Hertfordshire, to Elizabeth Frances daughter of the late Major-Gen. F. G. Stainforth, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
LYDIARD—CHAPPUIS—October 29, at St. Augustine's Wiesbaden, Arthur C. G. Lydiard, Lt.-Col. Indian Staff Corps, to Alexandrina Chappuis, only daughter of J. Chappuis, Esq., of Geneva.
PERKINS—GOODWIN—November 4, at St. Andrew's West Kensington, Denis Campbell Perkins, youngest son of the late Surg.-Gen. R. H. Perkins, Indian Medical Service, to Henrietta Isabel, daughter of the late Rev. H. A. Goodwin, M. A., some time Fellow of Corpus Caristi Coll., Cam Rector of Lambourne, Essex.
WHITTLE—GREAVES—November 3, at Christ Church, Heaton Norris, Stockport, A. T. Whittle, of Wudwan, Bombay Presidency, to Emmie, daughter of the late John Greaves of Stockport.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—October 11, at 40, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Hannah Maria, daughter of the late James Cowley Brown, Bengal Civil Service, and widow of Surg.-Gen. Charles Archer, Bengal Medical Service.
BARNES—November 5, at 7, Park-place, St. James's, Frank Carnac Barnes, late of the Indian Civil Service, aged 46.
CORYTON—November 7, at 1, Essex-court, Temple, John Croyton, Esq., son of the late Gen. John R Coryton, Barrister-at-law, late Judge of the Naval Court, Calcutta, and Recorder of Rost, Jamdon and Moulmein, aged 70.
CUNLIFFE—November 6, at Bedford, Frances Priscilla, widow of David Cunliffe, B.C.S., aged 78.
DINGWALL-FORDYCE—October 29, on her way from Calcutta to Australia, Carlotta Blanche, wife of Lieut. H. L. Dingwall-Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of F. R. W. Burdett, aged 27.
DUNCAN—November 10, at New-road House, Forfar, N.B., Charlotte Stewart, wife of James Duncan, Burma merchant.
JAMES—November 9, at 18, Wilton-place, the Rev. John Acland James, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and some time Vicar of Little Dalby, Leicestershire, son of the late Rev. Dr. James, formerly Bishop of Calcutta, aged 71.
THOMPSON—November 5, at Castle Cott, Dover, Lt.-Col. John Baylis Thompson.
UNDERWOOD—November 8, at Elgin, Margaret Chrystie Underwood, widow of George Augustus Underwood, Colonel Madras Engineers.
WATSON—November 7, at 76, Esham-road, Kensington, Rebecca Jane, widow of John Watson, late of 31, Fenchurch-street, and of Calcutta, only surviving daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Duff, of Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATES—October 19, at Khanki, the wife of Frank Bates, Assistant Engineer, of a son.
HAMILTON—November 29, at Fyzabad, the wife of B. M. Hamilton, D. S. Police, Bara Banki, of a son.
LIVERMORE—November 25, at Tukvar, Darjiling, the wife of Ernest Livermore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOYLE—CHRISTIE—November 25, at Christ Church, Saidpur, Rangpur District, Bengal, by the Rev. R. Nagel, George Moyle, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Louise Duncan, elder daughter of James Christie, Bengal Pilot Service.
TOSH—BATCHELOR—November 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. John Taylor, Charles William Tosh, to Annie Coupar, third daughter of the late Francis Batchelor, Craigie, Dundee.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

HISTORY often repeats itself in the years—happily few and far between—when the administrators of India are called upon to battle with widespread famine. It is therefore no matter for surprise that at the present early stage of the distress in this Presidency, the authorities are already confronted with the emigration difficulty. The last Government memorandum on the economic position shows that in Belgaum, while no outflow of the people has yet begun, imigrants have commenced to come in from other districts and Native States. In Dharwar also distressed people are arriving in increasing numbers, not only from the neighbouring collectorate of Bijapur, but also from Mysore territory, and Madras. Emigration of the same kind in the last famine arose from two causes. Agriculturists who possessed cattle went off with them in the directions in which they hoped to find pasturage—the Western Ghats and the hilly tracts in Hyderabad. Others of a lower position travelled to places where they hoped to find that employment was either more abundant or was given on easier terms. This latter form of migration is the one that is now being mainly resorted to. It is the more objectionable of the two since it disturbs the relief organization and throws an unexpected share on certain localities. The migration from Mysore into the Presidency will no doubt be followed by a similar exodus in various Native States, especially in cases where the relief system is not altogether efficient. It is not to be supposed that on this occasion the plan that was tried and found wanting in regard to foreign immigrants will be again adopted. Attempts were made at different times to segregate the Native State immigrants and to deport them back into their own country. But they soon returned and escaped detection by passing themselves off as British subjects. It was then suggested that an account should be kept of the cost of the relief of these foreign paupers with a view to charging it against the State from which they came. The Bombay Government, however, wisely decided not to adopt the suggestion. While holding that circumstances might arise under which it might be right to deport the paupers into their own State, Sir M. Kennedy and his colleagues considered that ordinarily it would be best to receive and treat them without distinction, and that, as a rule, it is best "not to interfere too much with a moderate flow of emigration in any direction." Moreover, it was not a case in which the reciprocity was all on one side. A certain number of the Nizam's subjects went to the relief works in British territory, but a larger number emigrated from Ahmednagar and Sholapur into Hyderabad, and were assisted there by private charity or received at the works and relief houses.

A much more serious aspect of the migration difficulty than that of the advent of Native State subjects into British territory is the tendency observable in times like the present for people to go from home in a spirit of restless and aimless wandering. They go to and fro without any settled purpose and without any definite idea of reaching a particular place. In the last famine this restless moving caused immense trouble to relief officers and great suffering and mortality amongst the people. Even when provided for in the famine camps, whole families would repeatedly desert to wander about with the prospect of almost certain starvation before them. "The labours of the famine officers from this cause," wrote Mr. Ashburner at the time, "were never ending. No sooner had they by careful nursing and nourishing food brought the famished people into a healthy state than they would wander away only to be brought back in a few days." Much of the mortality at that time was due to the preference given to aimless wandering in place of having employment on the relief works. The mortality from the cause was so great that two members of Council suggested that an Act should be passed giving the authorities power to use compulsion for taking people to relief camps and keeping them there. The Secretary of State for India was at that time Lord Salisbury, who only a year or so back admitted to a deputation of Bishops that he was so greatly in favour of individual liberty that it is with him a kind of fetish. These sentiments prevailed with the present Prime Minister twenty years ago when it came to the question of giving sanction to legislation for depriving the people of the Bombay Presidency of the liberty to starve outside relief camps. Lord Salisbury discouraged the idea and said it could only be justified by "extreme necessity." It does not seem, however, that the absence of legal authority hampered officers to any great extent in taking what they felt to be the most humane course. It will be remembered that when an influx of famine-stricken people occurred, both here and at Poona, closed relief camps were started outside the city limits, and all beggars and emaciated people in need of relief were taken there and compelled to remain. When they had been restored to some extent by good food and medical treatment, they were sent at the expense of Government either to relief works or back to their own homes. In the period that has intervened since then the spirit of altruistic socialism is supposed to have made great advance. There is no reason why a similar benevolent coercion should not be resorted to in the present famine, when the necessity arises.

THE rise in the rates of exchange, our London correspondent states, is attracting considerable attention in city and Anglo-Indian circles, and Sir James Mackay has received many congratulations on what is held to justify the views he enunciated with so much energy a few years ago in connection with the movement carried on by the Indian Currency Association. On Saturday, November 7, the India Council sold telegraphic transfers for Rs. 3,00,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 3 1-16d. The following Monday, November 9, the same amount on Bombay was disposed of at 1s. 3 3-16d., and three lakhs at 1s. 3 1-8d., half going to Bombay and the remainder to Calcutta. On Tuesday, November 10, two lakhs on Calcutta and one lakh on Bombay were parted with at 1s. 3 5-16d., and one lakh each in Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 3 13-32d. On Wednesday, November 11, there was quite a flutter of excitement when it became known that a single allotment of 21 lakhs at 1s. 3 27-32d. had been made. This bid was 5-16d. above the highest of the other applications, which ranged from 1s. 3 7-16d. to 1s. 3 17-32d., and at first it was supposed that "some one had blundered." This, however, proved not to be the case, and the City Editor of the *Standard* suggested as the more probable explanation that the bid may have been put in with a view to pushing up the rupee to 1s. 4d. as in some quarters it is believed that such a result would render the shipment of gold to India an advantageous operation. He added:—"This explanation accompanied by a further drop of 1¼ per cent., in the bazaar price of silver to 79 unsettles the silver market, and the quotation for bars closed very weak at 29 7-8d. per ounce. Indian transfers were nominally quoted 1s. 3 3-8d. to 1s. 3 7-16d., but will probably come higher to-morrow if the *coup de main* of to-day creates its intended effect." On November 16 the price of bars further declined 1-16d. and exchange advanced ¼d. Mr. L. C. Probyn, a well known ex-Accountant-General, offers what he calls a warning in connection with the recent upward movement. One of the objections to raising the gold value of the rupee by making it a "monopoly coin" was that natives would find their large stores of uncoined silver of less value than the money of the country. "This," says Mr. Probyn, "always seemed to me a grave political danger. It is one to which the threatened serious widespread famine will give great emphasis." He recognises that it is now too late to seriously press his original proposal to fix the permanent maximum at 1s. 3d., but he maintains that "it is not too late to arrange by law that the higher *maximum* shall be permanent and to provide by law for the automatic expansion of the rupee currency whenever it is reached, so that the quantity of the currency shall depend, not as it does now on the amount which the Government may choose to coin, but on the amount which trade may show to be necessary." He holds that the proposal to add two crores of rupees to the circulation by releasing them from the currency reserve in exchange for Government paper should not be carried out "unless part of a permanent scheme for putting the currency of India on an automatic footing under which the measures of value shall be free from all risk of being tampered with by the State." Mr. Probyn has fallen into one error which Sir J. Mackay has not been slow to correct. Mr. Probyn states that the quantity of the currency in India depends not on the trade demand, but on the sweet will of the Government. Sir James reminds him that by the Act of 1893 the Government of India is obliged to supply rupees in any amount to those tendering sovereigns or gold at the treasury at the rate of 15 rupees for each sovereign or its equivalent.

WHAT happened when Chinese Gordon returned to China after three days' experience of a private secretary's purgatory in Bombay? Much that was incredible, if we believe what is related; and in any case much that has given rise to warm controversy since the new "Life of Gordon" saw the light. Mr. Boulger relates a curious plot attributed to Herr Von Brandt, the German Minister at Pekin, to effect a revolution in China by inducing Li Hung Chang to march on the capital, depose the Emperor and place himself on the throne. It is even asserted that the British Minister pressed Gordon to take the Command of Li's Army and thus ensure success. It is part of the marvellous story that Gordon on his arrival at Tientsin found Li half inclined to listen to the insidious suggestions of the tempters; but that vigorous remonstrances brought Li to his senses and defeated the plot. Lady Wade, to vindicate the memory of her husband, has written to the *Times* giving an unqualified contradiction to the statement that her husband was cognisant of such a plot, or that Gordon remonstrated with him on the subject. In this disclaimer Herr Von Brandt concurs. But Lady Wade states that it was the disagreeable duty of the British Minister to inform Gordon that if he took the command of the Chinese Army to fight the Russians in the war then threatened, he would incur the penalties provided in the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that if he fell into the hands of the Russians he could not expect the Government to interfere on his behalf. The statement is that Gordon went to China to take the command of the forces of that Empire against Russia. That seems to us to be a total misconception of the facts, and for this reason, Gordon stated to the writer on the occasion above referred to, that the rumour that he was going to take a command in the expected war between China and Russia was wholly without foundation. On the contrary, the purpose of his journey to China was to show Li that it would be a serious mistake to go to war with Russia. "Li," he said, "is the ablest of all the Chinese statesmen; he understands something of the relative strength of China and the other Powers and he has great common-sense. As matters stand the Russian force available on the frontier is not 40,000 all told, and the Chinese might defeat it. But that would only mean that next year the Russians would send 80,000, and China could not make head against a European army of that strength. will make Li see this, and prevent war." Gordon went to Tientsin, saw Li, and there was no war. He drew up a memorandum at Li Hung Chang's instance on the military organisation of China, and the best means of resisting invasion. Its scope was, in accordance with the opinion of Chinese resources, indicated in the conversation on board the steamer in Bombay harbour. He recommended that the Chinese should avoid pitched battles, in which European discipline and tactics would prevail against them, to make a war of posts continually retreating, and harrying the lengthening lines of the invaders' communications. That was the advice of a man who saw reason to dissuade the Chinese from fighting a foreign Power; it was not that of a General eager to take the command of their armies in a war with Russia.

THE Revenue Department of the Government of India has, we hear, been informed from England on good authority that maize is available in immense quantities at Buenos Ayres and New York at from fifteen to sixteen shillings per 480 lbs., which would probably mean something under twenty shillings for the same weight at Calcutta or Bombay. Maize appears to possess the advantage over wheat, not only that it is initially cheaper, but also that the world's demand for it being less general, a demand from India would have less effect in raising its price. It is probably in no part of India a staple food of the people; but it is grown and eaten throughout Northern India and in parts elsewhere; so that it would be accepted

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN RELIEF FOR THE INDIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.

Several large Russian landowners are offering supplies of corn for the victims of the Indian Famine.

The newspapers are urging the Government to assist by land and sea to transport these gifts.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Russian paper, *Viedomosti*, publishes an article, in which it says that Russia's interest is to support Abyssinia to the utmost against Great Britain.

ARRESTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Numerous arrests are being made in Constantinople of Turks implicated in the young Turkish movement.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

The Cretan question is still critical, the Porte seeking to evade a settlement of the promised reforms.

BRITISH RIGHTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

President Kruger, in a speech at Pretoria, condemned the damaging reports which had been made that the Transvaal would forcibly break the London Convention which guarantees the independence of the Republic, and which if modified would be by constitutional means. He was confident that when the claims for the Jameson raid were presented, Great Britain would fairly meet the just demands.

It was, he said, to the interests of the Transvaal to foster the mining industry.

THE MATABELE WAR: LORD GREY'S SCHEME.

In an informal report to the Chartered Company Earl Grey states that the war is now ended, and the only remaining enemy is hunger. He eulogises the immense services rendered to the company by Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

The *Times*, in an article, to-day, strongly doubts the wisdom of Earl Grey's scheme to reinstate and subsidize the Matabele Chiefs.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The transport Dilwara arrived at Southampton, yesterday, from Bombay.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is officially announced that Parliament will meet on the 19th January.

THE GROUNDING OF A TRANSPORT AT SUAKIN.

It has been ascertained that it was the hired transport Vadala, and not the Lawada, which grounded at Suakin. She has been floated off with little damage.

FRANCE AND THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

The British Government have given a written pledge to France that the Niger expedition will not touch any point at present in dispute with France.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Nov. 27.

The Shah has announced that henceforth he will dispense with a Premier, and will himself preside over the Cabinet of twelve responsible Ministers.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Tom Mann, who went to Hamburg to encourage the dockers, was arrested by the authorities there, and placed on board a vessel bound to Grimsby.

The strikers now number eleven thousand.

A DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

M. de Bunsen, British Consul-General at Bangkok, has been appointed Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington.

DR. JAMESON.

Dr. Jameson is slightly better.

DR. JAMESON'S CONDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Acting upon the orders of Sir Matthew Ridley, the Home Secretary, Dr. Broadbent, yesterday, visited Dr. Jameson in Holloway jail, and the decision to release him will depend upon Dr. Broadbent's report.

THE CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE BABUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

A private indignation meeting of Native Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation was held, yesterday, to protest against the strictures of the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Water-Works extension. The meeting considered two propositions: first, "that the Native Commissioners should resign in a body;" and, secondly, "whether, instead of taking this extreme step, they should content themselves with sending an unqualified protest to the Lieutenant-Governor." The majority decided upon the latter course, and the official chairman is to be asked to call a special meeting of Commissioners for the purpose of considering his Honour's speech. All the English papers published here heartily support the Lieutenant-Governor in his condemnation of the Municipal administration. The report of the Sanitary Inspectors, on which his Honour based his remarks, and which has now been published, is truly appalling. The document shows that there is practically no sanitation whatever in parts of the town.

MADRAS SOCIAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

The fourth anniversary meeting of the Social Reform Association was held, yesterday, in the Anderson hall. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar presided. The hall was overcrowded. Several Hindu ladies were present. After the report was read, Mr. Chandavarkar, who was enthusiastically received, delivered an eloquent and exhaustive address on Social Reform. After pointing out the difficulties of social reform, he said the genius of British administration tended to foster a spirit of independence and of individuality, and in the long run it must tell in favour of social reform. He dwelt on nearly all the important questions connected with social reform. The address lasted two hours, and was frequently applauded.

The first Provincial Social Conference was held, this morning, in the Victoria Hall. Mr. Chandavarkar presided. Three resolutions were passed. The next Conference will be held at Easter next year.

Later on, at the Reform dinner, thirty Brahmins of all sects dined

MR. BHOWNUGREE, M.P.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, Nov. 27.

An address of welcome was presented to Mr. M. M. Bhownauggree, M.P., this afternoon, by the vakils, practising in the State at the Huzoor Courthouse. There were a few officials and mahajans also invited by vakils. The address eulogized especially the valuable services rendered by Mr. Bhownuggree to the State as Judicial Councillor for the pure administration of justice, after organizing the department *de novo*, and referred to the cordial and dignified relations that have since existed between the bench and the bar—a fact which was mainly due to his exertions and considerate treatment of all parties concerned. After the address was read by Mr. Damodardas Hiracband, the senior member of the bar, three poems in Mr. Bhownuggree's honour by three well-known local poets were recited in Gujarati. Mr. Bhownuggree then addressed the assembly by stating how pleased he was to meet his old friends, the vakils, on the very spot, where he in conjunction with the late lamented Maharaja administered justice. He spoke feelingly of the encouragement he constantly received from Sir Takhtsingji, whose desire to do justice to his subjects was so well-known to them. He thanked them heartily for the reference that was made in their address to his success in being elected by an English constituency, and assured them that he would from his seat in Parliament never fail to work according to his honest convictions for the good of his country, whilst doing at the same time his duty by his electors. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, etc., and those present left quite pleased with the interesting and instructive speech that he delivered on this occasion.

BHOWNUGGER, Nov. 28.

The Bhownugger Club gave an evening party to Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., at their club-house this evening. The grounds were tastefully laid out with flower-pots, etc., the leading members of all the nationalities were present and the scene presented was as interesting as it was lively. The president of the club on this occasion presented in appropriate words a beautiful vase of silver richly engraved with symbolical figures with Mr. Bhownuggree's monogram—a piece of excellent local workmanship. The vase is an imitation of antique Persian vase of peculiar shape. On one-half of it are represented the House of Parliament with a tiny fairy holding the scales of justice from the heavens and the Thames running underneath on the other. On the other half are found Indian rural scenes with a chaste representation of the Takhteshwar temple that overlooks the whole of the city from a hill like the Acropolis at Athens. Over it is a small figure of Arjoon, the devoted friend of Shrikrishna, with his bow and arrow shooting at an inaccessible fortress on a hill symbolizing the unique victory Mr. Bhownuggree has achieved. A suitable inscription is at the base of the vase. The presentation of the vase was followed by three cheers for the guest of the evening. Mr. Bhownuggree acknowledged his obligations in suitable terms. Mr. Bhownuggree leaves to-morrow for Surat, where he is invited to attend the railway opening ceremony by the Viceroy.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland mails of November 13th, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aitken, Mr C H
Butcher, Rev L B
Blandford, Miss
Blair, Mr
Biddles, Mr
Buchanan, Mr
Birdwood, Surgn-Capt L S
Barnes, Mr C J
Berkeley, Miss
Cox, Miss L
Conder, Miss
Coe, Mr S
Challis, Mr A
Crusa, Mr J W
Dalrymple, Genl and Mrs and infant
Hausen, Miss
Harrington, Lt
Heiman, Mr S O
Kundall, Mr Lall
Leary, Mrs O
Murray, Capt
Milne, Surg-Major A
Miller, Mr
Macklakan, Mr J
McIntyre, Mr, Mrs and child
Moore, Mr C H G
Moorhead, Miss
Mitchell, Mr W
Manton, Mr A C
McDonald, Surg-Col
McGuire, Mr P
Muff, Mr
Owen, Mrs
Owen, Surg-Major
Paterson, Miss
Parry, Rev and Mrs A A
Parker, Mr H R
Peterham, Sir G
Palmer, Capt N
Parkinson, Miss B
Reynolds, Mr and Mrs C H and child
Rutter, Miss
Reid, Mr W
Robinson, Mr
Sauman, Surg-Capt
Sands, Mrs
Squire, Mr S W
Summer, Mr S W T
Toursaint, Mrs
Tucker, Miss
Tyson, Mr
White, Dr

FROM BRINDISI.

Allen, Mr H M
Bullough, Mr
Berent, Mr
Brinckenden, Lt-Col
Bayley, Mr and Mrs V
Bruce, Hon Caroline
Boyland, Miss
Beizley, Mr
Bliss, Mr F E
Cotton, Mr G
Campbell, Mr D G
Cobb, Mrs and Miss
Frost, Mr C K
Feeke, Miss
Gardner, Mr and Mrs J E
Hearne, Mr J F
Hooper, Capt H B
Innes, Mr T
Johnson, Rev P D
Kunkel, Mr H
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs
Lees, Mr J
Lewis, Mr and Mrs
Mackintosh, Capt
Macpherson, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs R B
Nelis, Surg-Maj
Osmaston, Mr
Ozzard, Surg-Maj
Parker, Lieut
Reid, Mr C P
Rankin, Mr and Mrs
Selincourt, Miss de
Saunders, Miss
Sutherland, Mr W
Scott, Mr P A
Tyler, Genl and Mrs
Tata, Mr
Thompson, Mr, Mrs C and two children.
Watt, Dr G
Whittle, Mr and Mrs A J
Young, Mr J E

FROM ISMAILIA.

Dennetry, Mr
Swanston, Mr A W
Wakefield, Mr

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A MEETING of a few selected prominent members of the Mahomedan community of Bombay was held, on Saturday evening, in the Madresa-i-Usmania, under the presidency of Moulvi Abdul Rehiman. It was resolved that a public meeting of the Mahomedan community of Bombay be held to pass resolutions expressing their approval of the pacific attitude adopted by Great Britain towards Turkey with regard to the Armenian question, and to send a telegram to Lord Salisbury, thanking him for the policy taken up by the Conservative Government. Also to wire to his Imperial Highness Sultan of Turkey, congratulating him on his new years' day. A managing committee, consisting of influential Mahomedan gentlemen, with Messrs. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji and Budrudin Bin Abdula Kur, as honorary secretaries, and Mr. Haji Ahmed Oosman, as treasurer, was appointed to carry out the arrangements to convene the public meeting.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF LORD SANDHURST.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., the Private Secretary, Captain W. C Walton, the Acting Military Secretary, and Surgeon-Major H. Martin, the Medical Officer, arrived here, yesterday morning, from Mahableshwar, *en route* to Surat, by the ordinary passenger train, the arrival being private. His Excellency on alighting at the Victoria Terminus was met by Mr. H. G. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Major W. F. Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain C. C. Leveson-Gower, Commanding the Governor's Body Guard. After shaking hands with the above officials Lord Sandhurst drove to the Government House at Malabar Hill, where he put up during the day. Last night his Excellency, in company of his staff, drove to the Grant Road Railway Station, and left for Surat by the Ahmedabad mail. The departure was also private. Two salutes of seventeen guns each will be fired this morning, at sunrise, to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency, who will return to Bombay to-morrow morning.

THE Punjab Government has issued a circular granting to civil establishments subordinate to it, with effect from the first September, this year, compensation for the dearness of provisions, in accordance with the Standing Orders on the subject.

THE services of Major C. A. Edwards, of the 35th Sikhs, under the British Central Africa Protectorate, have been extended for a third year, under the conditions applying to his present two years' engagement.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE CIVIC CARNIVAL.

THERE are some persons who say that the Lord Mayor's procession, on Monday, was the best that the present generation has seen. That may, perhaps, not mean very much, but it certainly was, as these things go, a very good show, and less like a circus than any 9th of November pageant that it has been my fortune or misfortune to see during the past ten or a dozen years. The new Lord Mayor, Alderman Faudel-Phillips, is wanting in none of the acuteness that distinguishes the race to which he belongs. His ability could not have been better exemplified than by the manner in which he made his triumphal progress symbolise the wave of glowing patriotism that began to pass over the land when the German Emperor sent his famous message to Pretoria, an incident of which his Majesty's sporting friend, the noble Master of the Quorn Hunt, has just given us so interesting, though belated, an explanation. There were the usual contingents of provincial firemen and the always popular, though, as Lord Charles Beresford would say, not sufficiently numerous, boys from the naval training-ships, but never before was there such an array of armed detachments. Even the four emblematic cars were devoted to the glory and honour of the two fighting services. One was designed to illustrate the difference between military dress at the beginning of the present century and that of to-day; another showed the costumes of sailors and of an Admiral of the days of Nelson; the third exhibited uniforms of particular regiments at about the same time, while the fourth, with a mounted Maxim gun, was devoted to uniforms of the present time. In place of the uncomfortable-looking camels ridden by Arabs of the Desert of Whitechapel there was

A QUAINT OLD STAGE COACH

of the time of our great-great-grandfathers closely followed by a motor car, the contrast between the two vehicles almost as great and nearly as disagreeable as that between one of the old three-deckers and a modern ironclad. *En route* the usual stoppages were made. In his own ward the Lord Mayor was presented with the customary flattering addresses, and at the High Court of Justice his lordship was received most graciously by the representatives of the law. In the days of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who was nothing if he was not a Radical, this part of the day's proceedings was not the most enjoyable from the city point of view, for he hardly ever failed to lecture the Lord Mayor for the time being on the necessity for the Corporation putting its House in order. Lord Chief Justice Russell is, or professes to be, as advanced a politician, but he does his chiding more gently than his predecessor. On this occasion Lord Russell was on circuit, and apparently thought that the Liberal Unionist Lord Mayor would not break his heart if another Judge greeted him. Accordingly the duty of making the speech fell upon Mr. Justice Hawkins, who is not an advanced politician as he took pains to point out. In the course of a very laudatory deliverance the learned Judge waxed eloquent in praise of the Corporation and all its works. He exclaimed: "Long may the City of London flourish with all that appertains to it, and may it flourish in the future as dear to its citizens as it is now.

MAY IT FLOURISH FOR AGES

as it has done in the past, unscathed by the revolutionary hand of the insatiable and unimproving reformer." The papers dwell with almost as much favour on the excitement and enthusiasm of the vast crowds in the streets. What might have been the case in the City I cannot say as I was not there. But I saw the procession as it passed from Northumberland Avenue to the Thames embankment, and although there were an enormous mass of persons packed in the open ground between the railway bridge and the gardens, you might almost have heard a pin drop, so quiet were they. The sight of the picturesque old gilded coach thawed them a little, but the cheering was of the faintest description. I do not attribute this to the unpopularity of the Corporation, for I do not think it is particularly unpopular even outside the City limits, but I thought the people were too cold to be enthusiastic. The atmosphere was very clear for November, but almost Arctic in its temperature.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

But the chief feature of a Lord Mayor's Day to the world at large is not the pomp and circumstance I have just described, but the speech that it is customary for the Prime Minister for the time being to make after the gargantuan banquet in the Guildhall. Following precedent Lord Salisbury confined his utterances to foreign affairs, a topic on which, as he was no doubt pleased to remember, he had been so long silent. The consequence was that he had no indiscreet admissions to explain away, for, of course, a Prime Minister cannot be expected to answer for the slips of that kind committed by his colleagues and subordinates, and it seemed as if he had not opened his mouth to say anything about international politics since his famous speech of November 1895. He began by doing a delicate thing with great delicacy. Referring to the American Ambassador's presence and his speech in replying to the toast of the foreign diplomats, Lord Salisbury said:—"By the few words that he uttered he has raised his own plans of observation so high above the mere level of party that, though it is contrary to our practice to make observations upon the internal politics of other States, I may be permitted without impertinence to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement which the great people he represents has made in behalf of principles which lie at the base of all human society." This was an agreeable preface to the short but satisfactory statement he had to make about the understanding arrived at with the American Government respecting the Venezuelan negotiations. He said he only alluded to the recent controversy with the United States for the purpose of expressing his belief that that controversy was

AT AN END.

The solution, he thought, had come from the Washington Government, who had suggested that the same lapse of time which protected individuals from having their titles questioned should protect the British colony in the disputed territory on the Venezuelan frontier from having its title questioned. It was a very simple solution, and he believed he was not using unduly sanguine words when he said it had brought the controversy to an end. The pleasure with which this announcement was received on both sides of the Atlantic has been increased by what has since transpired as to the form of the proposed arbitration and the steps to be taken to prevent future causes of dispute between the two countries. Leaving America and coming to Europe, Lord Salisbury said that after an anxious year at the Foreign Office they had floated into a period of comparative calm, but the trouble which affected the Turkish Empire remained. He by no means threw cold water over the friends of the Armenians, and described the recent agitation on their behalf as one which for vehement intensity of purpose had rarely been surpassed. A certain number of voices—some of them great voices—had been raised in favour of isolated action by this country; but it was satisfactory to think that at the point we had reached we were on that question a unanimous public. He did not know any considerable body of opinion which was now in favour of isolated action by Great Britain, and in that he thought the people had shown great wisdom and judgment. If we wished to give reformed government to both the Christian and Moslem subjects of the Sultan, it was desirable to enlist the co-operation of as many of the nations of the world as possible. As to the suggested remedy of a military occupation of Turkey, it would require the disposal of

A VERY LARGE ARMY,

and if they adopted such a policy they must begin by establishing the conscription. He maintained that in the circumstances no other course was open to Great Britain than that of working through the European concert. If the other Powers objected to isolated action, we ran the great risk not only of failing in the undertaking, but of bringing about increased horrors. He and his colleagues believed that co-operation with the other Powers was the course that would conduce the most to the objects they had in view, but they altogether demurred to the idea that they could compel the other Powers to join with them in any policy which might seem to them most desirable. In answer to those well-meaning but not very sensible persons who in pulpits and on platforms are fond of enlarging on the "selfishness" of the Continental Powers, he repeated what Lord Dufferin and others have said on this subject. "If," said the Prime Minister, "a war is aroused in the east of the Mediterranean, and spreads to the European empires which adjoin the Turkish Empire, vast populations will be threatened in their well-being, vast industries will be arrested, probably great territorial changes will be set on foot, and perhaps the vital existence of nations may be threatened. You cannot expect nations who are in that position to look upon the problems presented to them with the same emotional and philanthropic spirit with which you, in your splendid isolation, are able to examine all the circumstances." He did not directly refer to the canard started a week ago, that the Cabinet had decided to give up Cyprus to some unknown power; but he replied in emphatic language to the demands of what, to use a word that is now coming into use again, are called

"SCUTTLERS."

"We have," he said, "had many advisers as to the mode in which we should induce the Great Powers of the world to adopt our policy; and a favourite advice—one in which Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley both join—is that we should address ourselves to convincing those Powers of our own absolute virtue; and for that purpose we should begin by actions of splendid renunciation—that we should abandon the policy of the past; that we should abandon the territory which we now occupy. And these people seem to think that when we have done that, the Powers of the world, smitten by sympathy, smitten by a passionate desire to recognize the merit of such self-denying people, would at once, without any considerations of prudence or policy, adopt the course which we desire them to follow. It is a beautiful, almost an idyllic, conception of the condition of international politics. But I confess that I do not believe in it. And at all events, I may say that we do not see in the present problems of the East any cause either for abandoning the policy which we have hitherto pursued, or for relinquishing a single acre of land which we at present occupy." As the greater includes the less, the foregoing words may have been intended to apply to Egypt as much as to Crete. That seems to be the opinion of some continental critics who, dissatisfied that Lord Salisbury announced no departure with reference to the Valley of the Nile, taunt him with a failure of the policy enunciated by him in his Guildhall speech of last autumn. Apparently anticipating this line of attack, Lord Salisbury dealt with it, and not altogether unsuccessfully. "I prophesied that if the Turkish Government went on the path it was then pursuing, it would be punished by the action of Providence. I still believe so, but because the action of Providence was not as rapid as the critics of political life considered to be necessary, they imagined that I had pledged the British Government to supply the deficiency. To any such suggestion I entirely demur. I never have pledged, and I do not now pledge, the British Government to any isolated action. I do not debar isolated action. He would be a very imprudent man who did so; but, as matters stand now, I say that

ISOLATED ACTION

would be most imprudent; although what result combined action would bring I cannot tell you." In the concluding passages of his unusually long speech Lord Salisbury said a few appropriate words about Prince Bismarck's persistent efforts to set Russia and England by the ears at a time when everyone, at least in this country, is longing for a rapprochement with the Muscovite Power. The idea that there is any necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain is described by Lord Salisbury as "a superstition of an antiquated diplomacy." Even Mr. John Morley, who has been making some interesting remarks about Lord Rosebery's retirement, for which he fails to find any sufficient justification, cannot find much fault with the Guildhall pronouncement; and it looks as if in the coming session the Government will not be seriously attacked in regard to foreign affairs. But a Government cannot live by success in the management of the country's foreign relations; and domestico politics, as the educational deadlock shows, do not look at present particularly encouraging for the Ministry.

LORD LONSDALE AND EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Lord Lonsdale's statement referred to above was made at a mayoral banquet in Cumberland. He observed:—"It is said we are not friends with Germany on account of a telegram sent by his Majesty the Emperor as regards the Transvaal. Now, gentlemen, let me point out that that is absolutely impossible—that it is childish, that it is absurd. Whether his Majesty was well advised in putting the exact wording of the telegram that he did is a matter which is better explained by his Majesty than by myself, but I cannot help saying this, that if you take one language and express it in another there must be considerable difficulty in the immediate and absolute translation. That his Majesty was right in the main is proved by the fact that what his Majesty said then has turned out absolutely and perfectly true." The real facts were these. "President Kruger asked for assistance; his Majesty declined it. There was then one of the most preposterous raids, and one of the most preposterous of actions was taken, and failed, that had probably existed in our memory. When his Majesty said he congratulated Mr. Kruger on meeting the raiders it was really very little more than congratulating the manager of a bank on having resisted a certain number of raiders who attempted to take the bullion. I cannot, myself, see there is very much difference. Whether it was advisable, or whether it was to the advantage of anybody that that telegram should be sent, I really would rather not express an opinion. I think myself that if his Majesty had realised really what the feeling of the country was, and what the feeling would eventually be, I do not think he would have sent it. But it is perfectly certain, and I have his Majesty's authority for saying so, there was nothing of any kind, sort, or description meant to be antagonistic to England or Englishmen."

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS

Our old friend, Mr. Maclean, is in hot water with the Liberal Unionists of Cardiff. This is not the first time, but the present quarrel appears to be more serious than the previous differences. The *fons et origo* is his apparently unconquerable aversion to Mr. Chamberlain, or perhaps, I should say, Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy, and in a minor degree his attitude with reference to the Armenian Question. The last straw was the speech he delivered to his constituents last week. A formal protest against the tone of Mr. Maclean's utterances on that occasion has been conveyed by the Liberal Unionist Secretary to the Conservative President. In the judgment of the Liberal Unionists the speech amounted to a declaration of want of confidence in the present Government and of a desire that its policy or composition should be materially altered. The Liberal Unionist Secretary does not think Conservatives will particularly approve of the attempt to identify their wing of the party with a policy of ignoring the cruelties inflicted on the Armenians or of forcing a quarrel on the Boers in South Africa. The Conservative President loyally stands by Mr. Maclean, declaring that their representative is not out of sympathy with the Armenians, there being no real divergence of opinion on his part from that of the Government, that his views on South Africa are shared by many, and that a member of Parliament ought to be allowed freedom of speech so long as he does not declare himself hostile to the Government. In the course of the much-condemned speech, Mr. Maclean, echoing the thoughts of some at any rate of his Ministerial colleagues, said that there was an alliance between the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, not a fusion; that the Government, although the Conservatives predominated in the country, was a Liberal Unionist one; that the Conservatives should see that their principles predominated and that one part of the world in which a Conservative policy was desirable was in South Africa, where Mr. Chamberlain had lowered the prestige of this country. It is also alleged that in writing in the Press about isolated action by England in Turkey he said that the lives of "these wretched Armenians" were "not worth the bones of one British Grenadier." In a

CHARACTERISTICALLY OUTSPOKEN LETTER

that he has sent to the *Times* Mr. Maclean rather disclaims having written or spoken of "these wretched Armenians," but it may perhaps interest him to learn that in their more candid moments some of the leaders of the Armenian agitation in England use language about Armenians compared to which Mr. Maclean's words are mild and inoffensive. Mr. Maclean flatters himself, he says that he is as humane as other people, but there are other people to be considered besides the suffering Armenians, and he likes to keep his humanity for home consumption. He denies that his views on this question are peculiar to himself; indeed there is, he believes, no member of Parliament on the Ministerial side of the House whose published opinions on the Armenian question have been so completely in harmony with the views expressed by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Guildhall. Coming to the real grievance cherished against him, his criticism of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Maclean shows himself to be in anything but a penitential mood, and does not hesitate to declare that in his judgment the policy in South Africa of the present Colonial Secretary "has lowered the authority of the Imperial Government and the prestige of the English name." He does not expect anything else to happen so long as the Unionist alliance continues to exist in its present footing. "So long as we are ruled by what is merely a coalition Ministry, it is hopeless to expect that we can have a uniform policy. The Conservatives have effaced themselves sufficiently during the last 18 months for the purpose of securing a permanent union with their allies, and it is now time for the Liberal Unionists to make an effort in the same direction. Their maintenance of a separate administrative and electoral organization, now that they have been received into the bosom of the Conservative party, and that every man who ratted from Mr. Gladstone at the right time has been ennobled, decorated, promoted, or provided for at the expense of the State, appears to be quite

UNNECESSARY AND UNWARRANTABLE.

It throws suspicion on their good faith, as it suggests that some *arriere pensee* still lingers in their minds, and that they wish to keep open a door by which they may, in case of need, find their way back into the ranks of the Liberal party." Finally he quotes a friend of his (Sir Henry Howorth?), who asserts that the Liberal Unionist Association now exists for no other purpose than to put the screw on Conservative members of Parliament who sometimes presume to doubt the supreme wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain, but the right hon. gentleman can surely afford to do without such aid. Whether Mr. Maclean is altogether fair to Mr. Chamberlain's rule in Downing-street is open to question; but there is no doubt that he is quite justified in what he says about the scramble on the part of the Liberal Unionists for the loaves and fishes. Conservatives would not be human if they did not feel annoyed at the undue share of honours and appointments that continue to be bestowed upon the Liberal Unionist supporters of the Government. If the Tories were not the well-disciplined party they are it would not be left to Mr. Maclean and two or three other ministerialists of independent character to raise their voices against a state of things so shortsighted and unfair. The Conservative evening press, which once upon a time itself indulged in sneers at Mr. Chamberlain's expense, evidently think that with the party shaken to its foundations by the educational dispute this is not the time to "go for" the Liberal Unionists. The *St. James's Gazette* gives Mr. Maclean a severe little lecture, while the *Pall Mall Gazette*, though it likes him very much, for he is a throughly straighrforward man and a thoroughly single-minded politician, warns him to moderate his candour, adding "it has ceased to amuse and may do harm." The P. M. G. means of course that it has ceased to amuse serious Conservatives; but judging from their comments it has not ceased to amuse Liberals.

THE NEW LOCOMOTION.

It is, and has been for some days, impossible to take up a newspaper without finding a good deal of its space devoted to the revolution or new era, as it is styled that is to be ushered in to-morrow. I refer to the fact that the Act of Parliament allowing the use of horseless carriages in the streets and on the highways of the United Kingdom comes into force on the 14th of November. In celebration of this interesting, and as it may prove, great event the Motor Car Club has arranged for a trip from the metropolis to the metropolis-by-the-sea. The cars—it is expected that there will be fifty or more of them—are to start from the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, and as an indication of the large amount of public interest taken in the affairs I may mention that the people living opposite have been overwhelmed with request from artists of the illustrated papers and photographers for accommodation when the procession starts on its journey to Brighson. The rules prepared by the Local Government Board for the regulation of the new vehicles have appeared, and on the whole seem to give satisfaction. The fears expressed that the authorities would fix 14 miles an hour as the maximum speed have not been realised. One of the articles provides that horseless carriages "shall not be driven at any speed greater than is reasonable, and people having regard to the traffic on the highway or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person or to the common danger of passengers." Under no circustances is the speed even for the lightest of light locomotives to exceed 12 miles an hour, which will doubtless be some consolation to nervous pedestrians. It seems rather early to predict what the future of the motor car is to be, but some of the prophets, especially those interested in certain company schemes, are extremely sanguine and to judge from the talk of these gentlemen a horse will soon be as rare a sight in the streets of London as an elephant is in the streets of Bombay. For the widespread and genuine interest with which the announcement that London is shortly to be supplied with an ample stock of electrical cabs has been received the cabbies have themselves partly to blame. After the follies committed by them during the past few weeks they have greatly alienated public sympathy, and if one result of the introduction of the electrical cabs should be to drive horse-drawn cabs entirely off the streets, we shall perhaps bear the deprivation with equanimity. But that great change may not come quite so soon as some people anticipate; and it must not be forgotten that one European capital, Buda Pesth, with a population about half that of Glasgow, has after a fair trial given up motor cars owing to the numerous accidents they cause. If the liability to accidents is so great in a comparatively small city like the capital of Hungary, what must it be in the crowded streets of this huge London? In the interests of progress—for every new thing now-a-days is a sign of progress,—and what is more important to dwellers in London in the interests of hygiene, let us hope that the melancholy experience of Buda Pesth will not be repeated in London.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. E. S. Reynolds, B.S.C.; Admiral H. D. Grant, C.B.; Lieut. E. D. Young, R.N.; Brig.-Surg. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.; Mr. F. C. Barnes; Mr. W. H. Stone; Duke William of Wurtemberg; Canon Henderson; Rev. W. Drake; Rev. J. Viney; Mr. W. S. Mackie; Baroness Clermont; and Dowager Lady Fitzgerald.

"IT may be interesting," writes Mr. Washington Lyon, from the City Liberal Club, "to some of your readers to know a little of the history of the American flag, as we all feel deeply what is going on in the United States just now. When Independence was declared, there were only thirteen States, and the flag was made up of thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. After the Declaration of Independence and up to the year 1818, the Americans added a stripe and a star to their flag as they added a new State. This was found so inconvenient that the States met in 1818 and agreed to go back to the thirteen stripes, and only add a star to their flag as they added a State."

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

APPALLING DISASTER.

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 29.

The City of Baroda is shocked and thrilled with horror at the lamentable calamity that occurred, last night, resulting in the death of twenty-nine persons and more or less injury to thirty-five. The deplorable accident which has called forth general sympathy from H. E. the Viceroy and his Highness the Gaekwar downward occurred at the public park, near the south gate. The river Vishwamitri takes its course through the garden, and from it also run several brooks. The south entrance commences with a small bridge, and here the terrible catastrophe I have to relate occurred at eight o'clock in the evening. The people were coming out after seeing fire-works to proceed to Luximi Villas. where also fire-works were let off. A number of persons were coming in from the city by the same entrance, and consequently the crush was severe. It was practically impossible to pierce through the dense crowd. Some Mahomedan budmashes used sticks to make way for themselves and the excited crowd lost their senses, and in the confusion made a rush. Several jumped in the river, while others accidentally fell into it.

The people mad with rage and excitement pushed each other, and finally tumbled to the ground and twenty-nine were crushed to death on the spot, their bodies being recovered from the over-bridge. Curiously enough those who jumped or fell in the river were brought out alive by the gallantry of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Jehangirshah Talyarkhan, who promptly arrived on the scene. He collected the dead and removed the wounded to hospital. The scene was horrible, baffling all description, mothers and fathers crying for sons and daughters, wives for husbands, and children for parents, making the occasion most heart-rending. Baroda war overcrowded, and hence some hitch or other became unavoidable. Villagers having no houses were living in the open and loitering about the city with small children in their arms, and a couple of youngsters unable to take care of themselves walking by their side crying to have toys or sweetmeats. Forty-five thousand tickets were collected at the railway station in two days, only ten thousand people coming from Ahmedabad. In the crowd one woman was suffocated to death on Friday. There are several main entrances and several side ways to the park, which is extensive in area, and to strangers therefore it became a perfect maze in which they were lost. There are also several pitfalls round the park, and it is no wonder that this deplorable accident occurred. A small swing or suspension bridge spans the public road, where the calamitous fatality occurred.

His Highness the Gaekwar is much affected. He has generously promised assistance and help to bereaved families, and has thus shown his sympathy with them in a practical manner. The accident is traced to the folly of people themselves. The list of casualties shows that twenty-three men, three boys, two women, and one girl were killed. The wounded in the hospital are progressing satisfactorily.

ARRIVAL AT BARODA.

[BY LETTER.]

BARODA, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy's visit to Gaekwar's capital has provoked the greatest attention and enthusiasm on the part of the populace. The town is filled to overflowing by visitors, who have been drawn hither in anticipation of the *tamasha*. At all times of the day hundreds and thousands of villagers are to be found loitering on every road gazing in mute amazement at the decorations, which are most pleasing to the eye. The decorations are on such a grand scale, and the area occupied in decoration so large, that it is difficult to give details, which carry to the minds of the readers an adequate idea of the grand display seldom before witnessed in Baroda. The decorations of the thoroughfares were divided into several sections as follows:—(1) Inside Residency and the road down to the camp-gate of the Public Park; (2) In the Public Park; (3) From the Park to the Rowpura Japha; (4) From the Rowpura Japha to the Luxihmi Villas Palace (via Kothy); (5) From the Luximi Villas Palace to the Makarpura junction; and (6) From junction to the Makarpura Palace. This meant the decoration of road about 77,000 feet in length, which had to be served with banners, flags, streamers, venetian masts, festoons, etc. The full complement of the venetian masts consisted of a final, two flags out-stretched in the shape V with a paper festoon at the base, or a pictorial illumilant where the mast is lighted, with flags radiating from it in a semi-circle, these masts being placed at longer intervals than the ordinary ones. The masts were connected with a running line of streamers. The palaces and most of the public buildings on the roads frequented by his Excellency the Viceroy are most elegantly and suitably decorated, the compounds of the palaces and the public institutions visited by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin being similarly symbolised. The amphitheatre and the grounds of the Baroda college were fully picked out in highly artistic style. The scene at the Luximi Villas Palace and the Makarpura Palace recall to mind tales of fairyland. Innumerable triumphant arches are constructed at various places and nicely decorated. The pictorial illumilants expressing in kaleidoscopic ways the greeting to the Viceroy drew forth the admiration of every spectator. The pictorial illuminants were divided between the camp and the Luxmi Vilas. They were the work of the students of the Kala-Bhavan, and were a credit to them, being executed in an artistic manner. The portraits of Her Majesty the Queen, Prince of Wales, Lord Elgin, and others which were attractively arranged in a semi-circular at the entrance of the Residency attracted considerable attention.

The illuminations were also imposing. There were thousands of tumbler lights of pictorial illuminants, pyramids, the star lights, the W. E. and the flag mast lights, the roadway garland lights, etc. At convenient places electric lights were also installed, and the scene was most effective. The arrangements for the decorations and illuminations were made under the immediate supervision and direction of Mr. Dinshaw Taleyarkhan, the energetic Municipal Commissioner, who discharged his onerous duties in a most praiseworthy manner. Mr. Talyarkhan had left nothing undone to make the decorations and illuminations complete.

Long before the hour of arrival of H. E. the Viceroy thousands of people collected outside the station to have a glimpse at Lord Elgin. The crowd was so thick that it was well nigh impossible to pierce through it. The station was most gaily decorated within and without, and presented an animated and picturesque appearance. The Viceroy was received by his Highness at the station. After inspecting the guard-of-honour supplied by the 8th Bombay Infantry, Lord Elgin shook hands with the gentlemen present on the platform. The party then drove to the Residency in procession via college and Park Roads.

In the first carriage were H. E. the Viceroy, his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar; Captain Cox, Assistant Resident, and an A.-D.-C. In the second carriage were Lady

The fourth carriage contained Mr. H. Babington-Smith, Private Secretary; the Dewan Bahadur; Dr. Franklin, C.I.E., and an A.-D.-C. The fifth carriage conveyed Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary, and Mr. Cole, the tutor. As the carriages passed by, the people who had collected on the road saluted the Viceroy, waving their handkerchiefs and giving lusty cheers. The Viceroy bowed his acknowledgments and frequently lifted his hat. When the procession arrived at the Residency a salute of 31 guns was fired. The evening was spent quietly at the Residency.

This morning the Viceregal party was astir early. At eight o'clock the Viceroy went to see the sports of the wild beasts in the arena.

THE FORMAL VISITS.

At twelve o'clock (noon)] H. H. the Gaekwar visited H. E. the Viceroy at the Residency. His Highness was accompanied by Sardars and high State officials, who included Dewan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, C. I. E., Mr. Anandrao Gaekwar, Mr. Ganpatrao Gaekwar Senapati, Mir Nurudin Hussenkhan Nawab, Dost Mahomad Jamedar, Vishwasrao Bajirao Ghatgey, Pandurangrao Bulwantrao Mane, Rao Babadoor Jaisingrao Angria, Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawala, Mr. Krishnarao Vinayak Sarangpani, Ramrao Gangadhar Myral, Madhavrao Ramchandra Furnis, and Mr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani. The usual formalities were observed at the time of arrival and departure of his Highness, who was dressed in simple white, his neck being decorated with a precious diamond necklace worth about forty lakhs. The usual salutes were fired both at the time of arrival and departure. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Viceroy returned the visit of his Highness, who had convened a Durbar to receive his Excellency. All the important Native officials and Sardars were present at the Durbar, and the usual ceremonies were duly performed.

VISIT TO THE BARODA COLLEGE.

From the Luxim iVillas, where the Durbar was held, the Viceroy drove to the Baroda College, where his Excellency was received by Mr. Littledale and Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, Vidyudhikari, Baroda state. A large number of guests were invited to see the athletic sports by the students. Amongst those present were :—H. E. the Dewan Saheb, Khan Bahadur Kersuspji Dadachanji, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Sardar Jasyngrao Angre; Rao Bahadur Ramchunder Dhamnashker; Mr. K. M. Joglekar; Mr. Navroji Bamonji Vakil; Mr. Burjorji Nasserwanji Vakil; Khan Bahadur Pestonji Dorabjee Khandalawalla, etc. The Viceroy and his Highness walked round the arena, inspecting the athletic exhibition by the students. They then took their seats in a shamiana erected in the compound. The girls opened the proceeding by reciting verses specially composed in honour of the visit of her Excellency Lady Elgin. A novel feature in the programme was the exhibition of Parsee girls of the Tata School at Nausari, who gave some excellent recitations on the kindergarten system to the accompaniment of a harmonium played by Mr. Pheroz R. Battliwalla, of Bombay, who was specially invited with the children who were trained by him. Their performance reflected great credit not only on themselves, but on Mr. Pheroz Battliwalla also. The first was the "weaving song" while making the sacred thread or custe. The next song depicted the every day domestic life of a Parsee woman; which was well rendered and greatly pleased the audience. His Excellency was then presented with a copy of the address by Mr. Jamshedji Dadal, which was taken as read owing to want of time. It ran as follows :—

May it please your Excellency, your Highness Ladies and Gentlemen. —In welcoming your Excellency to this assemblage of some of the students and children receiving education in the College and English and Vernacular schools of this capital city of his Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, it seems appropriate to present to your Excellency a very short statement of the progress of education in this State and the extent of the work of the Educational Department at present. This large amphitheatre, crowded with 4,500 pupils of varying age and caste, and both sexes, not ds barely half the full number of those attending the schools in this city of 1,000,000 people. Large though this percentage to the population is, it is exceeded in proportion by the numbers of children receiving education in some of our thriving district towns.

As will appear from the few figures given further on, the subject of education hardly excited the attention of the rulers of this State previous to the accession of our present beloved Maharaja. Some beginning was made under Sir T. Madhav Rao during his administration; but it was reserved for his Highness the Maharaja to lay, on a broad and liberal scale, the foundations of the complete educational scheme, which it has been the work of the past 20 years to develop. Two lines have been proceeded on simultaneously. First, we have the development of higher education with a system of flourishing Anglo-Vernacular schools as its basis; a group of High Schools as the next stage; and at the apex this College, teaching various branches of Science and Art, and affiliated to the University of Bombay. Such education is for the more progressive classes Concurrently with the fostering of Western learning, we have in the next place a sound and comprehensive system of Vernacular education, suited to the needs of the people at large. This system, with various modifications for special requirements, has extended rapidly over the 8,000 square miles of the State. To achieve this object a large number of books had to be composed in, or translated into, the Vernacular languages of the State—Gujarati and Marathi, and authors had to be remunerated on a most liberal scale. A specially high standard has been fixed in our Gujarati and Marathi Vernacular schools, and thus those who cofine their studies to the Vernaculars and Oriental classics are taught higher Vernacular literature and composition, Sanskrit, Algebra, Euclid, History, elementary science and hygiene. We also lay stress upon drawing, with what result the specimens on view in our College Hall will show. For the Vernacular education again there have been two other principles consistently followed,—education to be practical as far as possible and to be as wide-spread as possible. As the outcome of the first of these are the Kala Bhavan (School for technical education through the Vernaculars) and Agriculture Classes, while the efforts in the other direction are resulted in Antyaja schools and boarding houses for the low caste children, Dhanka schools and boarding houses for the Jungle or Forest population, and village schools. Finally, we have introduced compulsory education in one Taluka as an experimental measure. Education is imparted in five different languages, in schools for each. The language of the children of the soil is Gujarati, of the ruling power is Marathi, and of the Mahomedan subjects of his Highness is Urdu or Hindustani. To these three are added Sanskrit schools. There is also the English Department, the control of which is under the Director of Vernacular Instruction, while the Director of Vernacular Instruction is also Vidyadhikari for the whole State.

The development of English education in its higher branches has been remarkable. In 1871 a small English school first came into existence in this State in connection with the Vernacular Department. In 1875, during Sir T. Madhav Rao's administration, a High School was formed and there was one Anglo-Vernacular School. There were then altogether 155 boys learning English. Since his Highness the Maharaja assumed power we have a flourishing College, 4 High Schools, and 16 Anglo-Vernacular Schools; with 194 students attending the college, 1,089 the High Schools and 1,762 the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, or a total of 3,025. The college has attained an eminence second to none in the Bombay University under the successful management and teaching of the Principal and his colleagues. Mr. Tait and Mr. Littledale have served the State with marked ability and untiring zeal for nearly the full period of service and they have raised the college to a position that is a source of just pride to us all. Many British subjects take advantage of our college and High Schools. Our college, again, is unique inasmuch as it is the only Institution of its kind in the Presidency which teaches for both the Arts and the Science Degress and for the Diploma in Agriculture. There is a Law Class preparing for the 1st LL.B., examination. The liberality of its endowments has supplied it with well-equipped laboratories and scientific apparatus, with well-built and well-organised boarding houses, which give shelter to no less than 121 boarders, and chief of all the magnificent stately building and hall, which your Excellency has just passed through and in the extensive play-grounds of which institution your Excellency sees so many hundreds of beaming and happy faces to-day.

Turning to the Vernacular Department proper, which forms the foundation of all other teaching, there were 70 schools and 6,272 children with only 206 girls, in 1875. These numbers rose to over 300 schools and 32,000 pupils in 1896, and they now stand at 1,383 schools and 91,183 pupils. The girls' schools increased to 24 and the number of girls to 1,973 in 1883, and they now stand at 78 girls' schools and 7,754 girls.

To supply female teachers for girls' schools a Female Training College was opened in 1882. It has now 32 pupils attending it, in a picturesque building on the bank of the Sursagar, erected at a cost of a lakh of rupees. This college has already supplied 36 female teachers. We expect the number to increase every year in ordinary course, until we shall have, at no very distant date, female teachers in all our girls' schools. Those who join this college are generally widows, who are thus enable to earn a livelihood for themselves, or wives of those who join the Male Training College or are already in State service. We expect shortly to place the girls' schools and the Training College under a Lady Superintendent, whose selection is already made.

In the leading girls' schools practical cookery is taught, and also music, superior kind of gold and silk embroidery, hygiene, Sanskrit and drawing in addition to the ordinary school standards, which for girls include sewing, knitting and singing. Under State patronage many books specially useful for girls have been published, and a reading series for girls is approaching completion.

A remarkable feature in connection with female eduction is the Zenana classes for grown-up women who could contrive to devote two or three hours every day to acquiring knowledge, snatching that time from the daily home work. Women of different castes and classes thus join together and take advantage of Zenana classes, under lady teachers. The first Zenana class was opened in Baroda in 1886-87 with 18 women; and now there are 8 Zenana classes in five different places, with an attendance of 323 ladies.

The kindergarten method of teaching small children is being introduced rapidly. As a specimen of such teaching, two kindergarten lessons to the accompaniment of music have been sung by Parsi girls of our Navsari school before your Excellency to-day. Hindu girls generally discontinue school attendance at about the age of 10; but to induce girls of a higher age to prolong their studies, we give scholarships to those who are of 11 years of age and upwards. Hence we see in this gathering, girls 13 or 14 years of age, which is in itself an unusual and gratifying fact.

Physical Education.—Gymnastic apparatus is being supplied in many of our schools; and one of the subjects that has drawn the attention of his Highness latterly is regular gymnastic teaching in our schools. Native games have been revived, and a compilation of the old indigenous games is made by two assistants of the Department under orders of his Highness the Maharaja. I beg to present copies of this book and of the kindergarten text-book translated into Gujarati for your Excellency's acceptance. Some of these games your Excellency has seen played to-day before this assemblage.

Village Schools.—In villages too small to support a vernacular school of the regular pattern his Highness has established Gramya-Salas or villages schools which teach up to a sort of modified 4th standard. These schools are aided by money grants and books and fittings; and the principle of self-help is enforced by making the village people themselves construct the school buildings. The village school-master (Mehtaji) is recognised as one of the members of the village service. He is thus paid by the Revenue Department his monthiy salary, and he receives the fees from the villagers, and is granted a bonus for good work at the end of the year by the Educational Department. In the last 5 years 738 village schools have been opened with 24,238 pupils at a cost of Rs. 75,000 per year. Including the larger villages and towns, where regular schools exist, nearly half of all our villages—3,000 in number—are already provided with schools.

Backward Classes and Boarding Schools.—It has been the earnest desire of his Highness the Maharaja to raise the backward classes by giving them every facility for education. They are all admitted free in the schools, including all the Mahomedans in Urdu schools; while pupils of the Forest classes and what are called the Antyaja or low castes are also supplied with books, writing materials and other requisites of study. There are 3 boarding houses for the children of Forest classes in our hilly districts and 4 boarding houses for the lower castes. These schools supply free board, lodging, clothing and education. There are 300 Hill tribes children and 371 low caste children in these boarding houses. They cost nearly Rs. 50,000 a year. For this large outlay his Highness the Maharaja receives the blessings of the humblest and wildest of his subjects; and it will surely not be a little to his fame that he should have carried that to them to which in the words of the Latin poet will mollify their manners and will not allow them to retain their wildness. The Dhanka boys are also taught carepentry and farming. A boarding house for the Dhanka girls is proposed and it awaits his Highness' sanction; a capacious building has already been constructed for 100 girls at Songadh, one of the future stations of the Tapti Valley Railway.

Compulsory Education.—Our latest step forward is the introduction of compulsory education in 1893-94 in some of our villages. His Highness the Mahaja was pleased to order its introduction in one of the most backward Mahals to begin with—Amreli in Kathiawar; and he sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 31,790 for the purpose.. His Highness himself discussed and framed the rules that were to be enforced; and there were difficulties to be encountered, at the mention of which any one with less tact or perseverance would have given way. Proposals were made to first give the trial to a scheme of this sort in Districts where people were already cognisant of the advantages of education—in Navsari, for instance; or in Petlad where already over 90 per cent. of the boys of school-going age are attending schools. But with a foresight that has been justified by the result, His Highness persisted in his selection of Amreli, where the principle of compulsory education is now in actual process of application. It would take too long to enumerate the rules, and the steps taken to introduce them. But the reports of the local officials, six-monthly and annual, form most interesting and remarkable State documents and there is no doubt that his Highness would gladly place our experiences at the service of any State or Government that might require to know how this was brought about. For working with zeal under the orders of his Highness the Maharaja and for throwing himself heart and soul in this as in all other schemes of refrom in this Department, credit must be given to the late Director of Vernacular Instruction, Mr. Hargovindas. Within the first six months, out of 2,237 children of the compulsory age only 4 kept away; while the latest figures to hand show an attendance of 2,913 child ren (1,904 boys and 1,009 girls) and present 4 childre n, 2 of each sex, as the only delinquents who have set the powers of the State at defiance, though even for them some plausible excuses are not wanting. Compulsory education is introduced now in 34 schools in 20 villages of the Amreli Taluka. The compulsory age limits are 7 to 12 for boys, and 7 to 10 for girls.

The Kala Bhavan or Technical School (Vernacular) has 378 students on its rolls. It has 3 branches in the Districts. The principal school trains in (1) Carpentry, (2) Drawing, (3) Dyeing and (4) Mechanical Engineering. Specimens of the work turned out by these students are placed in the College Hall to-day. Weaving of carpets is introduced this year.

This is but a cursory sketch of the work done by the Educational Department of the Baroda State; the expenditure in 1875 was Rs. 32,600 for Vernacular and Rs 4,336 for English Education; while the sum sanctioned for this year is about 8 lakhs for Vernacular and 2 lakhs for Anglo Vernacular Education; that is, the expenditure has increased to nearly 30 times in 20 years. Our policy for the future is obvious. We have only to develop what already has acquired growth and our progress is barred only by the funds which even the most enlightened and beloved Prince can place at the disposal of only one Department, how ever worthy it may be of support and however devoted the Ruler may be to the spread of Education. But we fervently pray that the Almighty will long spare the hand that has sown these seeds of remarkable growth, until the branches of the trees that have grown from them encompass and overshadow the whole State and all classes of subjects.

The Viceroy then distributed prizes to the children, and left amid loud cheers of the assembly.

THE PUBLIC FETE.

A public fete was held at the Public Park commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) and lasting till 9 p.m.

Innumerable kinds of amusements were provided for the guests. There were shows of different kinds and acro batic and other performances, which lasted till six o' clock, while magic-lantern and such other shows as can be more effectively seen after sunset commenced at 6 p.m. H. E. the Viceroy drove to the Park direct from the college in company of his Highness. There were different shamianas reserved for the Vice regal party and the invited guests. The pavillion, the museum, the pigeon-house, the bandstand, and the suspension bridge were brilliantly illuminated, and the road from the entrance gate to the camp-side gate of the park were also effectively lighted, the electric light being put up at several points in the park. At 6-15 p.m. a grand display of fire-works drew thousands of people to the park. The crush was so great that there was no space even to move. The police had a very trying time.

This evening there was a smart shower of rain, but fortunately it fell after the tamasha in the park was over. However, it spoiled the beauty of the illumination to a certain extent.

THE BANQUET.

This evening a banquet was given to the Viceroy and the guests by H. H. the Gaekwar at the Luxmi Villas Palace, which was nicely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The scene was indeed a grand and dazzling one, the whole place being converted into a fairyland.

The Maharajah first gave the toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and, in doing so, his Highness said :

At all times it is his most pleasing duty to propose the toast of the Queen-Empress. The pleasure is on the present occasion thousandfold enhanced by the fact that her Majetsy's reign is now the longest as well as the most glorious in the history of England, while it has been, and is, the most beneficient in the annals of India. May her Majesty be long spared to rule over her vast empire.

The toast was drunk heartily. Next his Highness proposed the health of the illustrions guests, Lord and Lady Elgin, and, in doing so, said :

Ten years have rolled by since I had the pleasure of welcoming on a similar occasion your Excellency's distinguished predecessor Marquis of Dufferin, who was the first Viceroy to visit this city. Whatever changes may have taken place in the country during this period, yet the Baroda raj in its loyalty and friendship to the British throne is as firm and unflinching now as it ever was, indeed, our affection and venerance for the Sovereign Lady are growing deeper and deeper daily. It is, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction to me to welcome her Majesty's representative in my capital, and thus to renew the acquaintance was privileged to make at Poona last year. I will not detain you with a long speech, but merely express on my and the Maharani's behalf the gratification we feel at Lady Elgin's visit to our capital. I beg once more to offer to her Ladyship and to your Excellency our heartiest welcome. The toast was drunk enthusiastically.

The Viceroy, in replying to the toast of his Excellency and Lady Elgin, proposed by his Highness the Gaekwar, said :—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure his Highness that I came to Baroda with the full intention of enjoying myself. I had the pleasure of receiving a very cordial invitation from his Highness, and I looked forward, as I am glad to hear he looked forward, to renewing the acquaintance which I made last year, and I hope allowing it to ripen, and I have to thank his Highness for the reception which he has given us in his capital and for the kind words in which he has proposed our health. I may confess that a slight incident which happened yesterday somewhat raised my spirits. I happened to look out of the window of the railway carriage erly in the morning to take a last glimpse of Rajputana, from which I was carrying away pleasant memories, and I saw rain falling on the beautiful hills around Mount Abu, and a rainbow set in the clouds. I confess that never did the emblem of hope seem so welcome to me as it did then. (Applause.) I was leaving a country where the rain which had fallen had, I believe, averted any serious danger of distress or difficulty, and I could not but feel that the rainbow was harmonious with the desires with my heart that that inestimable blessing might be extended throughout a great part of the country. (Applause.) So far as my personal experience has gone, I have not been disappointed. I halted at Palanpur, and had the pleasure of an interview with the Chief there, and he spoke in cheerful tones of the condition of his territory. I halted at Ahmedabad, and had a talk with the respected gentleman who is the head of the Municipality there, and he was also equally confident with regard to that important district, and now I have come to fertile Guzerat, and I have the assurance of his Highness that there is nothing in the state of affairs here which causes him alarm or with which he is not prepared to deal. (Applause.) There is one circumstance to which I should like to direct attention. I have had before me the figures of the rainfall during this last disturbance. It is somewhat remarkable that that storm has visited the parts of the country where it was most wanted; it has visited Decca; it has passed through the Central Provinces; it has been felt in the North-Western Provinces; it has penetrated to the Patna division in Bengal; and I hope and believe also that the rain has extended far enough north in the Madras Presidency to reach the most affected districts in that province; even in the Punjab, which I would willingly have included in my list. I know that rain has fallen in the division of Delhi, where I saw with my own eyes the necessity for it. (Applause.) Now, the circumstance to which I would direct your attention is this, that though the rainfall has not been uniform, and though I dare say there are few, if any, districts which would not be able to say that they would be glad to have more, and others in which the fall has been slight, still the reports which have reached me are uniform in one respect, and that is, that they all say that the prospects of the rabi crop are materially improved, and that the area which will be sown will almost certainly be increased. (Applause.) Now I have spoken with sobriety of judgment in the circumstance of the moment, and I should be the last to wish to appear over-sanguine, and I will admit that the rain which has fallen, timely and beneficial though it has been, has not swept away all our anxieties or removed the necessity for measures of relief. The Government are ready as regards measures of relief, and I know that your Highness and the Chiefs of Rajputana are ready also. (Applause.) But I am bound to say that this has strengthened my belief in the sufficiency of the supplies of food available to meet the necessity. I myself was always sceptical as to the deficiency, but now that the rabi crop with normal condition during the next two months is fairly assured, I venture to say that any doubts may vanish, and it is, perhaps, not inopportune that I should mention this here in the great city of Baroda, because I am well aware that it is the inhabitants of the great cities that have most felt the pinch of high prices, and I hope and trust that they will soon share in the opinion which I have just expressed. (Applause.) Your Highness, there is one difficulty in visiting a State which, like this, is under enlightened management, and that is that one feels somewhat at a loss for topics on which one may speak. One does not wish either on the one hand to discourage honest effort by criticism, or, on the other hand, to deprive it of the stimulus to exertion by any undue flattery; but your Highness has been good enough to supply me with certain information with regard to the progress of matters in Baroda during recent years, and I venture to say that the record ought to be satisfactory to your Highness. It shows that progress has been made in many directions. I will only mention one, and which everybody knows is of great interest to his Highness, that is to say, in the matter of education. I think there could scarcely have been a more interesting sight than that of this afternoon, when we saw, I think, some 4,500 children assembled on the grounds of the College. It would take up too much of your time for me to enumerate even the many ways in which his Highness has aided the educational progress of his State or to comment on the figures and percentages which show the extent to which the subjects of his State have taken advantage of these opportunities. There is one side of the educational question on which, however, I should like to say a word or two, because it is a side which I think was brought most prominently before us this afternoon. Both in the specimens of work which we saw in the central hall and also in the songs sung to us by the girls outside, we saw the practical application of the educational processes. Now, we have a difficulty in England which finds expression in the phrase, "What are we to do with our sons?" I confess that when I first saw the figures with regard to educational progress in Baroda I was inclined to think that the question here might be "What are we to do with our literary young men?" Much, I think, can be done to diminish this danger by regarding the true position of education. I, for my part, have always been a decided for to the doctrine, that if you cannot find literary work for a boy, you had better not educate him at all. (Applause.) In my opinion, the cultivation of the intellectual and moral faculties of a human being can never do any harm, and that reason should guide the hand of the potter or carver, or ploughman, as it also must guide the hand of the artist and sculptor. It is all a matter of degree and method, therefore it is that I was exceedingly glad to find the importance given in your Highness' system to technical education and the importance that is attributed both to the cultivation of the arts which are indigenous to Baroda, and to those which may be usefully introduced here, and also to the fact that the young girls in the homes they learn in their childhood are taught to exalt the merits of their domestic duties and the virtues of cleanliness and order. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have to ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of his Highness the Gaekwar. (Applause.) I have always thought that there was something peculiarly attractive in the position of a ruling Chief in India. He has great powers, and it is for himself to determine how he will use them, but I cannot imagine a more engrossing task than for a ruler to live amongst his people, to familiarise himself with their sentiments, to guide their impulses, and to devote his revenues to their advantage. (Applause.) I have pointed out to you one of the directions in which his Highness has sought to do his duty. I do not mean to say for a moment that he has not sought other directions. I could point to means of communication which have been opened, and on Monday I am to take part in the commencement of a railway, the promoters of which, I know, willingly acknowledge the obligations under which they lie to his Highness the Gaekwar. Few cities like the city of Baroda can boast of the free gift of a water-supply, but it is unnecessary for me to accumulate instances. I am sure you will all willingly join with me in drinking the health, long life, and prosperity to his Highness the Gaekwar, and may he continue to grow in the affections of his people. (Applause.)

THE STATE JEWELS

NOV. 29.

This morning (Sunday) H. E. the Viceroy visited the Makarpura Palace, four miles distant, and returned to the Residency for breakfast. At noon, his Highness paid a private visit to the Viceroy, and in the afternoon his Excellency inspected the State jewels, which are kept in the Nazar Baugh Palace. They were valued recently by a Commission of exports at over three crores of rupees. The diamond necklace worn by the Geakwar on State occasions is alone valued at forty lakhs, the biggest stone being assessed at nine lakhs. This is the brazilian diamond known as the "Star of the South," and was discovered in 1853 in the mines of Minas Geraes Brazil. His Highness Khande Row paid £80,000 for it. Another costly treasure is a cloth embroidered with precious stones and seed-pearls, which was intended by Khande Rao for a covering to the Prophet's tomb at Mecca—a strange gift, indeed, from a Hindu Prince to a prophet of Islam, but this is accounted for by the partiality of Khande Rao to Islam.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

STEWARDS : W. I. T. C. Stewards ; Local Stewards : Messrs. J. L. Symons, G. H. Townsend, F. C. Allen, and Cecil Grey ; Starter : F. O. Ellison ; Judge : Major Blomfield ; Clerk of the Scales : Mr. Tom Le Mesurier.

Notwithstanding the paucity of entries which threatened to give us a very meagre afternoon's sport at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday afternoon, the initial programme of the W. I. T. C. produced a very fair afternoon's racing. A menu of five events was set forth, and more than one race was productive of a good finish, the best being the last. The Bedouin Stakes having fallen through, a Bedouin Substitution race was got up in its place, and a field of ten starters had been whipped up to try for the bags of rupees to be awarded to the winner and placed horses. The bookmakers evidently thought it would be worth their while to have a look in, and no less than eight different firms took up their positions in the places alloted for their personal use and benefit. Dalal's Totalisator was also in full swing, and so plungers and punters alike had a plethora of good men to choose from as to where they could best dispose of their superfluous cash. There was, however, very little speculation throughout the afternoon. Racing has not properly caught on for the season in Bombay, and neither the fields nor the crowd of spectators were by any means representative of what can be done at Mahaluxmi. The ball opened punctually at 3-30 p.m. with the Debut Stakes, for which three went down to face the machine. Too Late was made the favourite, but did not justify the selection, as Liverpool had the race more or less in hand from the start and won from Nazar. The second event the Bedouin Substitution, caused a certain amount of interest amongst the on-lookers and the wildest enthusiam on the part of the sons of the desert. Evidently somebody knew something, as Gurrib was shot at threes, while Kadri the runner up stood at the same figure on the lists, the rest being offered all round at tens. A novel incident occurred as Mr. Ellison was getting off his pony. Three Arab riders evidently thinking his services unnecessary started by mutual consent and came all round the course. Who they were heaven only knows as who can penetrate the disguise of an Arab horseman. The November Stakes were considered to be well within the reach of Cheesi, and the game little galloway proved the value of popular opinion by cleverly getting home in front of Tarpon, the next best fancied. The Omnium was a very open question, but Tulloch's La Perous had the call from Lady Camden and pulled it off. Fidelity cut it about two furlongs from home. The latter mare, however, was by no means wound up, and we ought to hear more of her later. The Lilliput lay between Antelope and Orphan, but the chesnut just got home by a neck. This was one of the best races of the day.

The following are the details.

1ST RACE.—"The Debut Stakes."—Value Rs. 100. For Arabs that have never won a race value Rs. 50 or started for a race value Rs. 180. Weight—weight for age raised 2lbs. Allowances—galloways 7lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 10st 3lbs, Wahied 1
Mr S A W's g a h Nazar, 10st 6lb, A Rahman 2
Mr James' b a h Too Late, 10st 2lb, Capt Lloyd 0

Time—1min. 25secs.

Liverpool was first away, but was at once joined by Nazar, Too Late lying some lengths behind. Too Late when a couple of furlongs had been compassed tried to join the leaders, but after an effort tailed off. Both jockeys had their whips up at the bend, but Liverpool on the outside crept up, and well ridden out won by a couple of lengths from Nazar, who did not last out. Too Late carried 2½lbs. overweight.

Betting : Evens Too Late ; 5 to 4 against Liverpool ; and 2 to 4 against Nazar.

The totalisator paid Re. 1-8 for Re. 1.

2ND RACE.—"The Bedouin Substitution Race."—Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 60 to the first horse, and if there be more than six starters, Rs. 30 to the second, and Rs. 15 to the third. For all Arabs, the property of Arab owners bred since 1st August, 1890, which have not been trained or galloped on the Racecourse. To be ridden by Arabs in Arab costumes. Licensed jockeys or boys not allowed to ride.

Mr Alavi Esmail's b a gal Gurrib 1
Mr Hussein Tuckmachi's b a h Tuckmachi 2
Mr Mahomed Asman's b a h Kadri 3
Mr Nama Burkat's g a h Farhood 0
Mr Ebrahim Mackeowjee's ch a gal Soheman 0
Mr Haji Hussein's b a h Hadjee 0
Mr Syed Ebrahim's b a h Syed 0
Mr Abdool Khudere's b a gal Glass 0
Mr Abdool Khudere's ch a h Batta 0
Mr Dawood Abdool Haffor's ch a h Daham 0

Time—45 secs.

After a false start, in which three came right away and completed the course, they got away a second time fairly evenly, though the Farhood was left behind a bit at the post. They ran in bunch to the bend, all riders hard at work. Gurrib made his effort in the straight, and coming away from Tuckmachi closely followed by Kadri won a good race on the post by a neck.

Betting : 3 to 1 against Gurib and Kadri ; 5 to 1 against Glass ; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8.

3RD RACE.—"November Stakes."—Value Rs. 100. For Arabs and C. B.'s 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49, the property of members of recognized clubs to be ridden by C. B.'s that have never won Rs. 170 ; weight 13-3 to carry 11st., W. I. Allowances—3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch. Distance ½ a mile.

Mr H F Talbot's b a gal Chusi, 11st, Owner 1
Mr W C Syme's g a p Tarpon, 10st 2lbs, Mr Allen 2
Mr Falconer's b a p Purple Heather, 10st 8lbs., Mr Lowndes. 3
Mr G A Welldon's b a p Minnow, 10st 2lbs, Owner 0
Mr F Graham's g a gal Reporter, 10st 11lbs, Mr Fischer 0

Time 51 secs.

Reporter did not get away on the fall of the flag, and Cheesi shewed up from the rest, Tarpon and Purple Heather being close up. At the turn Purple Heather challenged Cheesi, but the leader forestalled the attack. In the straight Tarpon made a bid, but could not get on terms, and the galloway won cleverly by half-a-length, there being a length between second and third.

Betting : Evens Cheesi ; 2 to 1 against Tarpon ; 3 to 1 Purple Heather ; 5 to 1 against Reporter ; and 8 to 1 against Minnow.

The Totalisator paid Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.

4TH RACE.—"The Omnium."—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. For all horses that have never won a race value Rs. 50, or started for a race value Rs. 180. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 2st.

Mr J L Tulloch's br aust geld La Perous, 11st 3lb, Dear Mody 1
Mr G Hunter's br aust M Lady Camden, 11st, Owner 2
Mr R J Hunter's b aust M Fidelity, 11st, McPherson 3

From a good start Lady Camden and La Perous took up the running in the order named. Fidelity came with a rush at the bend, but the effort died away. La Perous then took the lead and won easily by three lengths.

5TH RACE.—"The Lilliput Scurry."—Distance—3 furlongs. Rs. 100. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50, or started for a race value Rs. 180. Weight—13-2 to carry 11st. W. I. Allowances—3lbs. allowed for every quarter inch.

Mr S A W's Antelope, 11st Sumkey 1
Mr James's g a p Orphan, 10st 5lbs, Capt Lloyd 2
Mr B A's c a p Cardigan, 10st 11lbs, Mr C Gray 0
Mr Musjid Moshin's ch a p Gold Finder, 10st 5lbs, Dakhil ... 0

Time—43½secs.

Cardigan and Antelope played up at the post, and when the machine clicked Orphan was left. Antelope and Goldfinder cut out the work to the bend when Orphan came up. Fifty yards from home Orphan hunted up the leader, but could not reach nearer than his shoulder, and Antelope won after a good race by a neck, Goldfinder being a length behind Orphan for the third place.

Betting : 6 to 4 Cardigan ; even money Orphan ; 3 to 1 against Antelope ; and 8 to 1 against Goldfinder.

Totalisator paid Re. 1 to Rs. 7.

TRAIN ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the contemplated alteration in the time table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, I would beg to make the following suggestion which, while proving of great convenience to a large number of passengers, will also greatly benefit the company. I would suggest that all the local trains which now run from Colaba to Andheri may be made to run as far as Borivli so as to enable the residents of Malad, which is a populated village, to run into Bombay and back more frequently than they are now able to do with the present limited local train service.
—Yours, &c. H. C. A.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

We understand that Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter has been appointed secretary to the newly organized "Bombay Grain Trading Company, Limited." The shares of this philanthropic association are being rapidly taken up by people of all nationalities. The scarcity of food-grains prevails in almost all districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the laudable efforts of Messrs. Govindjee Thakersey Muljee and Narandas Purshotumdas and other public-spirited gentlemen are directed towards purchasing grain and selling it at reasonably cheap prices so as to alleviate the sufferings of the poorer classes living in those districts. The directors of the company have made a wise selection of their secretary in the person of Mr. Eduljee R. Reporter, who has had vast experience of public affairs, first as a reporter on the *Bombay Gazette*, and afterwards as First Assistant Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality. He was for three years connected with the Revenue branch in Guzerat, in the Alienation Department. No better selection could have been made for the post which required an experienced, intelligent, and energetic citizen.

THE NEEDS OF KHANDEISH.

A correspondent, writing from Nandgoan, sends what we believe to be an accurate summary of the position in that district. In the early part of October the authorities became anxious at the cessation of rain from the latter part of August. They called for special reports as to the state of the crops (kharif), and sent out the divisional officers to visit their charges and report after personal inspection. The Collector also went out himself. The khariff then was badly in want of rain in most of the districst. In the light soil the gutturn would be about 2 as., while in better-land it would be from 4 as. to 8 as., and had rain fallen there would not have been much to complain of. No rain fell, however, and as there appeared to be a demand for labour in the Malegaon, Nandgaon, Yeola, and Niphad talukas, the District Board resolved in the middle of October to open test-works in those talukas, and re-appropriated all available funds for this work. It was soon found the distress was keenest in Yeola, owing to large numbers of Mahomedan weavers being thrown out of work, both on account of the Sinhast year, when there are no marriages, and the gloomy outlook. The high price of grain also added to the distress. In Nandgaon, Malegaon, and Niphad matters were not so bad. As rain still held off and the number of people were increasing, it was found advisable to apply for regular relief works, though, practically speaking, relief works have been in operation since the middle of October and wages paid strictly in accordance with the Famine Code, the cost, however, being borne by Local Funds. Five relief works are now in full swing, and the latest reports show 4,674 workers (non-working children are also on the works and are paid) with a daily tendency to increase. The opening of additional relief works has been authorised in anticipation of the demand, so that for all who want relief within a reasonable distance of their homes, the authorities are prepared to give it. Gratuitous relief has also been arranged, for but is not required. About two-third of the district is more or less affected, but it is difficult to estimate the number of people who will come on the work. At present over 50 per cent. of the labourers are weavers who in any case would have been badly off this year. It would be a great boon if the charitably minded people of Bombay would come to the rescue of these weavers in Yeola and Malegaon and employ them at their trade. Measures are under consideration for giving them special relief—at least those who are physically unfitted for road or earth work, but the numbers are so large that Government cannot profitably employ all except on ordinary relief. The agricultural labourer is still as a rule getting some work about his village, but by next month it is expected it will cease unless good rain should fall and save the rabi crops, in which case they would still find employment in weaving, etc. The late rain has not reached this district, the only fall was at Igatpuri, which registered 38 cents. If rain does not come soon the rabi crop will fail, as it is already beginning to wither.

Fodder is scarce except in the western talukas, but the cattle are still in fair condition and though the yield of grain was poor, there was straw. In the matter of water it is not anticipated that there will be much difficulty, as most of the nullahs are still running. Forests are now open free for grazing. Our great difficulty is in keeping the price of grain down. The stock in hand is not so large as usual, inasmuch as after the heavy rain in July and August and the consequent prospect of an abundment kharif crop, both ryot and Bunniahs got rid of their surplus stock as prices were rising in other parts of India. There is still a fair supply so far as can be gathered, but it is with the Bunniah, and he will not bring it out except in small quantities. The general rate of grain in the district is from eighteen lbs. to twenty lbs. per rupee for jowari, which is practically the only grain available. In all the principal towns grain shops have been started to sell to the poor at cost price, but the difficulty in supplying these shops is very great, and if you can in any way help us it will be a great boon. Jowari or bajri laid down at Nasik Rond Station, Niphad, Manmad, and Nandgaum would be of the greatest use to the managers of these shops and would be promptly paid for as it is not so much the want of funds, but the difficulty in procuring grain that hamper their operation, as they have to sell cheaper than the Bunniahs.

PROSPECTS AT LIMBDI.

On the early cessation of the monsoon, writes a correspondent, although more than the average rain had fallen this year, one rain was wanted for the full outturn of the rabi crops. It was expected that it would fall, at the latest, in the beginning of November, but as the prices of grain rose suddenly in the latter part of October last, and the sky was found clear, and excessive heat of the sun was experienced, without any prognostications of rain, people began to despair of further downpour. Fortunately, however, just as they had given up hope a shower, which was urgently wanted, was vouchsafed to this part of the country on the 20th and 21st instant continually. Thus the fears entertained for the partial failure of rabi crops were completely allayed, and the prospects of the crops, on the whole, are materially improved.

The prices of the grains, which had risen much not from any local causes, but on account of the equalizing tendency of the railway throughout the country, have been somewhat lowered by the recent fall of rain in many parts of the country.

If the high prices, which are attributable to extraneous causes, continue, later on they may, it seems, tell to a certain extent on the poorer classes. To meet this temporary evil, private agencies, it is hoped, will obtain the co-operation of the State, in any direction which may be found calculated to mitigate the sufferings of the people. The import and export duties of the State are neither changed nor altered hitherto. According to circumst

THE BO. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

THERE were several unlimited and Revolver matches closed this evening, and two team matches were shot off. The "Gillespie Memorial Cup," the founder of the meeting, was won by the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, with 658. The 2nd B. B. and C. I. R. Vols., as they are not allowed to compete for the Cup, came second, with a good score of 649, won the second prize. The following are the results of some matches :—

MATCH 20.—"The Gillespie Memorial Cup." Open to teams of eight of all ranks from any British Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command, or from any ship of the Royal Navy. The Cup will be competed for annually, and will never become the property of any corps. Volunteer corps, with the exception of the 2nd Battalion, B. B, and C. I. Railway, are not eligible to compete for the Cup, but they may enter and compete for the money prizes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 15. Three distances between 200 and 800 yards.

	200 yds	300 yds	700 yds	Ttl.	Rs.
1st—1st Bn. Royal Irish Rifles and the Gillespie Memorial Cup.	217	222	219	658	150
2nd—2nd Bn B B and C I R Vols. also competed.	224	210	215	649	50
G I P R Volunteers	206	216	225	647	
Durham Light Infantry	211	213	223	647	

MATCH 42.—"Napier Memorial Challenge Shield." Open to teams of eight Non-Commissioned officers and men from any Regiment or Corps in the Bombay Command. The Shield will be competed for annually, and will never become the property of any corps. Distances—200, 300, and 700 yards. 200 yards standing, 300 kneeling or sitting, and 700 yards any Military position.

	200 yds	300 yds	700 yds	Ttl.	Rs.
1st—8th Bombay Infantry and the Napier Memorial Challenge Shield.	219	203	226	648	100
2nd—19th Hoosbas Infantry	221	197	221	639	50
3rd—8th Bombay Infantry	200	206	226	632	25

MATCH 30.—"Magazine Rapid Firing."—Rs.50, presented, by the Hon'ble Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee. Distances—200 and 500 yards. 200 yards standing, 500 yards kneeling; seven rounds at each distance. Time allowed one minute for Lee-Metford, and 80 seconds for Martine Henry.

	200 yds	500 yds	Ttl.	Rs.
Sergt W French, Rl Dub Fus and Bengal Pre lt Asb Silver Medal.	25	28	53	50
Lce Corpl Jackson, Rl Irish Rifles	26	26	52	40
Sergt Litchfield, North Regt	27	25	52	30
Pte Blair, Middlesex Regt	22	28	50	25
Cr Sergt Waite, Rl Dub Fus	22	27	49	20
Pte W Williams, Mid Regt	24	25	49	15
Cr Mr Sergt Mahoney, Bor Regt	24	25	49	1
Pte A Williams, Mid Regt	25	24	49	10
Pte Grindly, Rl Regt	23	25	48	10
Pte Verner, Rl Irish Rifles	21	27	48	10
Sergt Taylor, Dur Lt Inf	24	24	48	7½
Pte Donelly, Dur Lt Inf	20	27	47	7½
Pte Adams, Dur Lt Inf	21	26	47	7½
Pte Wynne, Rl Dub Fus	24	26	47	7½

One 47 Counted out.

MATCH 56.—"Rapid Individual Firing."—Rs. 200, presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur. Distance—200 yards, number of shots, seven; time allowed, one minute; loading from the pouch.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Kale Singh, 28th Pioneers	29	30
Pte Jodhiya, Erinpura Ir Force		
Nk Janji Singh 2nd Grenadiers	28	12½
Jam Sk Abdul Kador, 9th Bo Inf		
Nk Jeswant Singh, 23rd Bo Inf	28	7½
Pte Tej Singh, 4th Bo Rifles		
Hav Suburji Bedar, 22nd Bo Inf	27	6¼

MATCH 40.—"Poona Revolver Club Cup."—A Cup, value, Rs. 200, presented by the District Revolver Club, open to teams of four of any rank, six shots at 20 yards, stationary target, six shots at 20 yards, disappearing targets, 6 shots at 50 yards stationary target.

	Pts.	
19th Bombay Infantry	365	Won cup
28th Bombay Pioneers	332	
Bombay Sappers and Miners	318	
Border Regiment	312	
2nd Bombay Grenadiers	309	

MATCH 34.—"Unlimited Entries."—Distance—600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Capt Wilson, 1st B B and C I R Vols	34	50
Lce Sergt Porter, 2nd B B and C I R Vols	33	40
Sergt Loakman, Rl Irish Rifles	33	30
Colr Sergt Lucas, Dur Lt Inf	33	25
Lt Green, South Lanc	33	20
Lce Corpl Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	32	20
Cr Sergt Lowther, Rl Irish Rifles	32	10
Corpl Langford, North Regt	32	10
Colr Sergt Gough, Whitshire Regt	32	10
Sergt Major Scott, S M R Vols	32	10
Colr Sergt Robson, Dur Lt Inf	32	10

MATCH 60—"Unlimited Entries."—Distance—600

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Dakoo Mathoo,		
Hav Shubalah Pande, 17th Bo Inf		
Nk Ashimzak Khan, 9th Bo Inf	32	15
Cr Hav Shaik Karim, 9th Bo Inf	32	10

Daily Sweepstakes (British).

	Rs.	As.
Major Brown, Royal Irish Rifles	4	8
Lieut Weir, Royal Irish Rifles	3	0
Sergt Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	3	0

800 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.	As.
Sergt Maj Scott, Royal Irish Rifles	33	6	12
Lieut Weir, Royal Irish Rifles	32	4	8
Sergt Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	32	2	4
Cr Sergt Lowther, Royal Irish Rifles	32	1	2
Cr Potter, Dur Lt Inf	32	1	2
Capt Murphy, Leinsters	29	1	2
Sergt Maj Dunkeson, South Lanc	29	1	2
Corpl Neville, 2nd B B and C I Ry	28	1	2
Lieut Dwyer, Royal Irish Rifles	27	1	2
Pte Soares, B B and C I Ry	27	1	2
Cr Sergt Haigh, East Yorks	27	1	2

Daily Sweepstakes.

	Pts.	Rs
Pte Grindlay, Middx Regt	32	4
Sergt Garrett	31	3
Sergt Taylor	31	2
Cr Sergt Potter, D L I	31	
Pte Bade, Middx Regt	31	1
Pte Dalton, 20th Husrs	31	
Corp Conor, Royal Dub Fus		
Lce Corpl Moorhouse, 20th Husrs	30	

THE SCHOOLS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with some indignation the very unfair attack on the Schools of Bombay, signed "One who knows," and I think it is just because he does not know that he writes as he does. Sir James Ferguson once said at a public meeting, that he thought the state of the public schools in Bombay reflected great credit on those who conducted them, as, in no case, could a school of the same nature be run in England, unless it were endowed. This also applies to the schools in other presidency towns, as it is well known most—if not all—of them are largely endowed. Is it not a very well-known fact that the public services—Civil, Military, Medical, etc., are full of men who have been educated in these very schools? In Scotland, where, to say the least of it, the education is quite as good as in England; they do not think it necessary to have graduates, but consider that a man who has been trained to teach is preferable. Private schools, both in Scotland and England, are notoriously expensive—sometimes as high as £15 a quarter being paid for not very advanced pupils. The children who attend the Bombay schools are, I think, of the class of those who attend the Board Schools at Home, and who are paid for by taxing the public. I daresay if Government were to take over the Bombay Schools they might get graduates, but I think there is very little chance of this at present. I cannot quite see the right of the Bombay public to have an expensive education provided for their children as they do not seem at all inclined to pay for it, themselves.

ONE WHO KNOWS BETTER.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 28.

10 p.m. ... 79·0

SUNDAY.—NOVEMBER 29.

6 a.m.	76·8
0 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	82·4

LIEUT. VON BRUESEWITZ of the German Army, who a few weeks ago killed a civilian at Karlsruhe for jostling against his chair in a public restaurant without apologising, has been cashiered and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

LORD SALISBURY said, in the course of the House of Lords debate on the Parish Councils Bill, that its working would produce "a state of civil war" in many parishes. The parish of Pulham St. Mary (Norfolk) has evidently set itself to demonstrate the contrary, for we read in the local papers that, after the week's meeting of the Council, the councillors, "in accordance with custom," adjourned to the King's Head Inn, where a number of parishioners met them and sat down to dinner, the Chairman of the Council presiding, and the rector occupying the vice-chair. "Songs were afterwards sung, and the evening passed off most harmoniously." And a right good custom too, if good-neighbourliness is to count for anything in the village.

RAJKOT GYMKHANA SPORTS.

AS a sort of wind-up to the season, writes a correspondent, the above sports were held on the college parade ground on Wednesday, the 18th instant. The coming cyclone was already heralding its arrival by a cloudy sky and a strong breeze, and was gladly welcomed itself when it arrived in the early hours of Friday morning and gratified us with nearly two inches of rain before departure on Saturday evening. The first event was for a prize presented by the Rajkumars of the college for single tent-pegging. The competition was not very close, but Natwarsinghji of Dhrangadhra scored a highest possible in clearing the hurdle, picking up the spear and taking the peg on both tries in very good style. Next on the card came the Lightning Putter Affinity Stakes, for which there were eight entries, the prizes being given by Messrs. Souter and Waddington. Himatsinghji, of Muli, was the best of the college boys, doing the course in 1m. 7s., but was easily beaten by Mr. Waddington, for Mrs. Kennedy, who came in in 1 minute exactly. Owing, however, to the great celerity with which Miss Waddington holed her balls, taking only 3 strokes, Capt. Forbes was able to beat Mr. Waddinton by nearly 3 seconds. In the following competition, entitled a Golf Steeplechase, there were 8 pairs of entries for prizes presented by Messrs. Waddington and Souter. In the first heat of 4 pairs, Capt. and Mrs. Forbes were the winners, though Mr. Souter and Mrs. Kennedy pressed them closely. An objection was, however, made that the policeman had taken up his ball, without warrant, and he and his partner were therefore disqualified. In the 2nd heat, Col. Kennedy and Mrs. Hayward came in a long way ahead of Mr. Waddington and Miss M. Hawes, whose ball had frequently left the marked out course for the final. Captain Forbes hit his ball from the tee a long way out of the course, and he and his partner could never recover their ground. Col. Kennedy, similarly, on the return journey hit his ball too far, and before it could be got into play again he and his partner were passed by Mr. Waddington and Miss Hawes. However, both couples were on the green at the same time, but Mr. Waddington and Miss Hawes holed out first. The competition was a decidedly severe one, as the course was some 500 yards, and two hurdles, and one fence made up of logs and babul had to be jumped by the gentlemen. The fence especially was difficult, and the heavy weights rapped it hard with their hoofs. The new woman stakes for prizes presented by Messrs. Souter and Waddington attracted a large field of nine couples; in this the gentlemen had to thread the needles. Mrs. Hayward and Mr. Waddington were easily first with Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Lambert second. Last of all came the affinity Egg and Spoon competition, in which two eggs had to be carried over two hurdles and placed at the feet of the ladies, who then had to carry one egg in a spoon forty yards and then return for the other. The seven riders took the hurdles almost in line and successfully placed the eggs at the feet of the ladies who, however, failed for the most part to carry them to the goal. Miss Waddington got away with her first egg and maintained her lead to the end, but was followed closely by Mrs. Forbes. The whole evening's sports were a great success, and thanks are due to Mr. Waddington and Mr. Souter for the handsome prizes they presented.

INDORE AFFAIRS.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the advanced sheets of a pamphlet in Marathi—the other and true side of the Indore affairs—by the writer, Dhanurdhari, a well-known nom de plume in modern Marathi literature. We are aware that for some months past certain discontented people have from intersted motives been publishing uncomplimentry reports through the columns of a Marathi print and thus misguide Marathi public opinion with reference to affairs at Indore in general and the Maharaja Holkar in particular. The pamphlet under review aims at giving to these traducers of the administration of Indore a final and unanswerable reply. Dhanurdhari has summarised the accusations under the following heads and has gone into details of official facts and figures in support of his case :—I. The reasons why old servants were dismissed the service according to the interpretation of the detractors and the true ones. II. The real character of the official offenders whom the detractors have held up as martyrs to the whims of the Maharaja. III. The praiseworthy condition of the tribunals of justice in Indore territory. IV. The many qualities of head and heart of his Highness the Maharaja. V. Enumeration of the acts of his Highness the Maharaja done for the good of his people since his accession to the throne. VI. The condition of the people and the difficulties in the way of introducing reforms into the administation. After having dealt in detail with these points the writer of the pamphlet goes off into a digression with regard to the political and social environments of the Native Princes and the facts for which we must allow when forming estimates concludes with a summary. The [illegible] and valuable for the many personal interviews of the writer with the chief officials of the Indore Durbar, embodied in an appendix to the pamphlet. Of these interviews one with Rao Saheb Gupte is worthy of note as giving in a small compass the demands of the people, the efforts of the Maharaja, the difficulties in the way and the value to be attached to the fabricated grievances put for by the detractors. The pamphlet extends over 350 pages, and is adorned with a faithful photo like ness of the Maharaja. The pamphlet is well worthy of persual.

BRIGANDAGE IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 26.

DISQUIETING accounts are coming in from different directions in regard to the bold attitude assumed by the Ranes in victimising the luckless inhabitants of rural districts. As is customary among the Hindus, a religious procession attended by thousands of people has been held at the temple of Queuia (Ponda). While the people were in the midst of their devotions, the Ranes appeared in large numbers on the scene and attacked the processionists. One may easily imagine the panic and consternation which ensued. The Ranes surrounded the processionists, and twelwe rich men were captured and taken as hostages. These men had valuable ornaments upon their persons. It is not yet known how much has been asked for their ransom. Of the lot captured two were from Margaum and one from Pangim. The followers of the Dessai of Surla have been carrying on dacoities in Novas Conquistas, and specially at Siroda. Some two cases have been reported from Salsette, in which some wealthy persons have been carried away, and after payment of money have been sent back. Lately a gang of revolters appeared in Asnora and took away three well-to-do Hindus. For their ransom Rs. 1,000 each was demanded. Two daring robberies have taken place at Asnora, and the Government placed a guard of soldiers there. Notwithstanding the presence of the military, the revolters boldly marched through the village and carried away the three men referred to. The Government soldiers did not appear on the scene. It is reported that the Ranes and revolters have given the military to understand that they will not molest them provided they did not interfere in their atrocious work. Things appear to have come to such a strait that the soldiers frankly acknowledge that they cannot fight the enemy, but will only defend Pangim, should the Ranes show a bold front to attack it.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. R. WINSLOE, R.E., has been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India that non-commissioned officers of regiments on the Indian establishment, who receive promotion while employed extra-regimentally away from India, may draw the pay of their higher rank on return to duty in India until absorbed, on condition that such supernumeraries are absorbed into the first vacancies in their own regiments.

SURGEON-MAJORS TYRRELL, Whitehead and Harran come out during the present trooping season for duty in the Punjab Command and Surgeon-Major Watson for duty in the Bengal Command.

THE following appointments have been made :—20th Bombay Infantry.—Major R. Baillie to be 2nd-in-Command. Captain W. O. M. Mosse to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant A. P. Trevor to be Wing Officer on probation. 28th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. O. M. Wheeler to be Quarter-Master.

CAPTAIN R. S. ALEXANDER, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed temporarily to the Army Remount Department.

COLONEL H. D. HUTCHISON, Director of Military Education in India, will leave Simla on the 30th instant, and visit the stations named below during his first tour: Lahore, 1st December; Peshawar, 7th; Nowshera, 8th; Pindi, 9th; Lahore, 13th; Mooltan, 16th; Karachi, 19th; and Lahore, 23rd.

AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS FUND.

I BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following sums :—

The Officer Commanding 20th F. B. R. A. Rs. 30, O. L. I., Rs. 15, and Mr. H. Couldrey, Rs. 10.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, N. V. D.,
Principal, B. V. C.

ADVICES from Suakin state that the Transport Vadala, which stranded outside Suakin on the 25th instant, safely got off from her perilous position without any damage having been sustained.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE following are the dates of the movements of the Warren Hastings in effecting the relief of the 1st King's Royal Rifles, and the 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, between India and Mauritius, and the Cape :—Leaves Bombay on the 10th December, arrives at Cape Town on the 28th or the 29th, drops a Wing of the Rifles and picks up a Wing of the Lancasters; leaves on the 6th January, arrives at Mauritius on the 15th, drops the remaining Wing of the Rifles and picks up the remaining Wing of the Lancasters; leaves on the 17th or the 18th (depends on the coaling), and arrives at Bombay on the 27th or the 28th January.

SEVERAL sepoys of the 27th Punjab Infantry and one sowar of the 9th Bengal Lancers are in custody in connection with the raid made on the Sudar Bazaar at Rawalpindi on Monday evening. Later accounts represent the number of sepoys who took part in the affairs as considerably less than first mentioned; one report puts the total as low as forty. In other respects the account telegraphed is confirmed. So far, there is no evidence to connect the riot with the existing scarcity. What led to the outbreak on Monday is not yet known.

THE Amir of Kabul has ratified the demarcation of the Indo-Afghan frontier from Chaman, to the Persian border. This was the work carried out by Captain McMahon, in conjunction with an Afghan Commissioner, during last cold weather and spring.

NO further progress has been made in the negotiations with Kabul regarding the delimitation of the Mohmand country. Afghan irregulars still occupy the Mittai Valley, but their early withdrawal is expected. Such Mohmand headmen as acknowledge themselves within the sphere of British influence are receiving trible allowances.

IN the Sonepore Polo Tournament, on Tuesday, the Mozufferpore Polo Cup team, (Messrs. Urquhart Collingridge, Roe, and James) were beaten by Mr. Barclay's Camp, (Messrs. C. and T. Miller, J. Webb, and H. Hudson) by seven goals to one. In the final, Mr. Barclay's Camp were again victorious, scoring three goals to one against Mr. Lockhart's Camp (Messrs. J Wilson, N. Lockhart, Walker, and A. Hume), and thus winning the Cup.

THE young Maharaja of Jodhpur, who at the present moment is entertaining the Viceroy, has lately joined the authors' ranks. He has published a little volume in English entitled, "The Lessons I received and My Pali Tour." The name of the instructor is not revealed to us: but the education was clearly of the most practical character. The different chapters deal with such subjects as soils, manures, cattle, agricultural operations, and appliances, and go on to such questions as Settlement Work, Land Revenue, Famine and Agricultual Indebtedness. On the last subject the Maharaja, while noticing what the State and the Sabha founded in honour of Colonel Walter have done to check that by discouraging extravagance in the way of caste, feasts, and ceremonies, adds "with us there is a very healthy rule by which the ryot cannot be ejected from his holding. The utmost that the *Bohra* can do is to take the standing crops: but in such a case he is to provide for the seed grain and the maintenance of the ryot." In lands like Meywar, where usage has all the authority of written law, it is probable that this brief, rough and ready rule is as effectual as the most elaborate enactment that ever came from the hands of a Select Committee. Happy is the society that is in such a case. For the rest, the result of His Highness' instruction, is a quantity of solid information about the country, lightened up by many of those shrewd proverbs and sayings' that contain as it were in tabloids the stored experience of a rustic people.

GRAIN rates in Lahore have become slightly easier in the last day or two. Wheat is now selling at 7¼ seers instead of 7½.

THE 5th Bombay Cavalry proceeded to Sibi for the winter, on the termination of the Quetta District manœuvres on Tuesday.

recent brief trip from Diary, is an account of a over a small part of his territory. His Highness may be congratulated on the gift or acquirement of the observant eye, which counts for so much with successful rulers. He notes, as he goes, the condition of the Crops and the cattle, the sites of the villages, the quality of the wells, and all the salient features of the rural economy, in a way that shows that he can take the lessons embodied in the first part of the book out into the field with him. Moreover His Highness is a reader of character. "Late in the last evening, the Kherwar Thakur came at Pali, who is a Sirayat amongst the Jodhas. Though a boy of about nine years, he is too fat for his age. This may be attributed to want of physical exercise. I ordered a cricket kit to be given to him with directions to take regular exercise." Long may the people of Jodhpur have to rule over them a Prince, who is so abviously taken up with every thing that concerns the welfare of the country, so quick to notice anything that is amiss, so prompt with the commonsense remedy.

A DISTINCTLY precious application comes from certain students of the Albert Victor Technical Institute, at Trichinopoly. It is addressed to the Senate of the Calcutta University, and is a request, that the Institute should be affiliated with that august body. The reason given by these young gentlemen for making the demand, is that the difficulties felt in crossing the sea to Jaffna for examination are so great, that whenever they undertake the voyage, the public are anxious for their safe return. "Besides, the caste prejudices against sea voyage are so very strong in our parts that very great moral courage is required on the part of those who launch themselves into the sea—a courage which we are obliged not to display, so long as we are to depend for help upon our uneducated and superstitious parents." Who could resist such an appeal as this?

MR. MACPHERSON, the new Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, arrives from England by this week's mail.

THE Committee for selecting a site for the proposed model dairy farm, and School of Instruction assembled at Umballa on the 28th.

NOTHING further appears to have been heard of the raid by Alayar Khan on the Quetta border. It is, believed, now that the affair was less serious than at first reported.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. WESTMACOTT, C.B. D.S.O., has been awarded the good service pension, vacated by Lieutenant-General Beville, on succession to the Colonel's allowance.

ALTHOUGH there have not been any heavy downpours of rain in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and Behar, the falls which have occurred will do an immense amount of good to seed, already in the ground. It will germinate now, whereas a continuance of the drought would have left the fields bare of young crops altogether. Moreover, the cloudy weather which lasted for days after the rain fell, was very welcome to the agriculturist, for it prevented to a rapid evaporation of the moisture. A passing storm followed immediately by bright sunshine, would have been benficial in a way, but half-an-inch of rain with clouded skies, comes as a god-send now. That the people were equal to seizing the opportunity offered to break up land, which had not been sown at all, is proved by the fact that ploughing was most industriously carried on throughout all the districts where rain fell. It is very late, indeed, to sow the rabi crop—in some parts too late altogether—but wherever the least chance remained of putting the seed into the ground the plough-cattle were set to work. We have now to look forward to the Christmas rains, and it is to be hoped that these will be plentiful. With Bombay and Madras practically safe from famine, and with the improvement in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Berars and parts of Bengal, the area threatened has grown smaller. But the Punjab must still give cause for anxiety. Good rain within the next week, would still remove all serious apprehensions of widespread failure of the crops. In the Central Provinces also, the late rain has done considerable good apparently, except in the Jubbulpore Division.

CAPTAIN SWAYNE, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and Lieutenant Beynon, 3rd Gurkhas, have been deputed to proceed to Somaliland for the purchase of the camels, which it is proposed to bring over experimentally with a view to testing their suitability for the work of the Commissariat Transport Department in India.

AS for the harvest prospects, in the Punjab clouds, are gathering, and there is every promise of speedy rain, which would, without doubt, reduce the prices now being charged by the buniyas for food-supplies. As far as information can be obtained, prices are much higher than the situation warrants, and it is a question whether a corner was arranged.

A SHORT time ago, writes the *Pioneer*, we mentioned the difficulties which had arisen in the Kuram Valley owing to the raids of the petty clan of Chamkanis, located in the hills to the north. They had worried our peaceful subjects, the Turis, and it was them believed that a punitive expedition might possibly have to be sent against them. They had, it is true, desisted for some few months from harrying outlying villages, but there was no guarrantee that their good behaviour would continue. It is satisfactory to learn that they have sent in a jirga to the Political Officer, and there seems some hope that they will be brought to their bearings without a column having to be sent to look them up.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta may not be altogether glad that they induced the Lieutenat-Governor to undertake the foundation-stone laying of the new city drainage works on Thusday, for they seem to have heard no compliments on that occasion "I hold in my hand, said Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a report of the five Sanitary Commissioners deputed by the Special Medical Board to examine and report upon the state of the Calcutta conservancy, and a more appalling document it was never my misfortune to read. I positively dare not read out to this assembly its revelations of the abominations in which this city abounds." They were told in addition that they were at the bar of public opinion, and that it was no fault of theirs if plague had not already fastened upon Calcutta, and a number of other home truths. Moreover the Lieutenant-Governor hinted that he hopes that the Municipality will move with him in remedying this state of things that he may be spared the disagreeable alternative of proceeding without them and suppresing their authority.

THE total receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending the 14th November are Rs. 5,67,278, being an increase of Rs. 39,376 compared with the corresponding week of last year. The total decrease in 1896 amounts to Rs. 51,14,305.

THE Secretary of State for India, has approved the appointment of Mr. H. T. Knowlton, Headmaster of the Central Model School, Lahore, as Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore, in the Indian Educational Service, recruited in England, *vice* Mr. F. Haden-Cope. The appointment has also been approved of Mr. W. T. Wright, Headmaster of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, as Headmaster of the Central Model School, Lahore, *vice* Mr. Knowlton. Mr. Campbell Oman, Professor of Natural Science in Lahore Government College, has applied for permission to retire under the 55 years' rule from the 1st of January next.

A GRAND review of the troops in garrison at Quetta was held on Wednesday in honour of Mr. Barnes, the new Agent of the Governor-General. With the addition of two bodies of native infantry which had just returned from manœuvres, the strength of the troops on parade counted six thousand men, covering an unusually large space of ground. Colonel Lugard, R.A., commanded the parade. The opportunity was taken of this occasion to present the insignia of the Order of the Companionship of the Bath to Colonel G. H. Dyce, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Quetta. Accordingly, after a general salute and an inspection of both ranks by Mr. Barnes, in company with General Gatacre, over 50 mounted officers and Staff assembled in the centre of the parade to witness the presentation. General Gatacre made allusion to the distinguished war and other services of Colonel Dyce and concluded by himself attaching the insignia. The Khan Bahadurship insignia was presented at the same [illegible] Regiment, for sevices in Mombassa. Afterwards a march-past took place. At the conclusion of the movements Mr. Barnes made a speech, saying that the fact of a review of troops being held in honour of a Civilian was highly complimentary. But although he was a Civilian he had seen military service as Political Officer with General Sir Robert Hume at Kandahar; and considering moreover that the best portion of his service had been spent on the frontier he felt himself identified in a great measure with military life. He complimented General Gatacre in the highest terms on the bearing, the large number and the smart appearence of the troops on parade, and said that the seven battalions seen for the first time on the Quetta parade ground were as fine as any in India. He was glad to find so good a representation in Quetta of the Bombay Army, which had ever been employed in time of war to keep the road open to Kandahar. Mr. Barnes also referred to the gallant exploit of General Gatacre, who was instrumental in securing the chief gang of ghazis in the recent Marri raid. He also thanked the officers and men of the 25th Bombay Rifles who went to protect the railway line, and most of whom were still employed on duty on the line. In conclusion Mr. Barnes expressed great regret at the ending of General Gatacre's service on this frontier, saying that it would be a personal loss to him. But he sincerely hoped they might have the General back at no distant time.

ALL preparations to meet famine in the North-West Provinces and Oudh are being quietly but effectively made by the Local Government. Roughly the Provinces may be divided into three areas, which have suffered from the effects of drought since August. (1) The area of greatest failure of crops, where famine has already began to show itself and where it may prove very severe. This may be put at 25,000 square miles with a population of 13 millions. It includes the Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions, with portions of the Agra Divison not protected by irrigation, and part of the Gorakpur Division. (2) The area where there has been severe failure, causing distress gradually deepening into famine. This covers 30,000 square miles, with a population of about 14 millions. It includes the Allahabad Division with Bundelkhand, in which there was famine last spring and summer. This fact should perhaps induce the authorities to classify the Allahabad Division with the area of severest failure. (3) The area where there has been considerable failure, but less than that of (2). This is 26,000 square miles in extent with 12½ millions of people. The balance of the area in the Plains Divisions of the United Provinces is about 12,000 square miles with a population of about 6 millions. Here are situated the canals, and there has been little or no failure of crops though the general high prices prevailing will press hardly upon the very poorest classes. In Meerut and the neighbourhood the kharif crops have been excellent and the outturn will probably bear the record. The rain of July and August saturated the ground with moisture, and this, plus irrigation, ensured a bumper crop. Regarding area (1) and the Allahabad Division of area (2) the pinch of famine is already being felt, and last week the number of persons to whom relief had to be given rose to nearly 110,000. This figure, however, would not have been reached but for the fact that Bundelkhand suffered severely from famine in the early part of the year, and the people have no resources upon which to fall back. In Oudh distress is also showing itself and the Jaunpore District of the Benares Division is affected, though the eastern part of that Division is fairly well off. As the distress increases the organisation for measures of relief is tested in new districts and it is showing itself so well equal to all the demands so far made upon it, that every confidence is felt that it will stand the severest strain later on. As regards future prospects it may be said that if 1¼ or 2 inches of rain fell generally over the Provinces within the next week, the difficulties which the Local Government have to face would be reduced by one-half or three quarters. It would come too late for the kharif: but it would allow of a great extension of rabi sowings in land which has been prepared but not sown owing to want of moisture in the soil.

TWO GATES OF THE EMPIRE.

MR. ROBERT MACHRAY contributes to the November *Pearson's Magazine* an article of interest dealing with the growth and present position of Calcutta and Bombay. He writes :—

"Calcutta itself is said to be in reality 'palaces in front and pigsties behind'—something after the same fashion which builds houses 'Queen Anne in front and Mary Ann behind.' It is to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose splendid talents have practically opened up a new world to us, that we owe some glimpses, which are little short of revelations, into the heart of things in India. Mr. Kipling has not much to say about Calcutta as a city of palaces; he has quite a good deal to say about it as the 'City of Dreadful Night.' A superficial acquaintance with the capital of the Indian Empire, however, seems to confirm the older designation, and, seeing that Mr. Kipling makes what he terms the 'Big Calcutta Stink,' one of the chief features, indeed the chief feature, of the 'City of Dreadful Night,' the superficial acquaintance is perhaps best. The most interesting part of Calcutta so far as the European quarter is concerned is the 'Maidan,' which has sometimes been called the Hyde Park of India. It is a wide park-like plain, and the broad roads that wind over it are the favourate places of resort of all the fashion of the place in the evening. When the Vice-Regal Court is in Calcutta, the scenes which may be noticed daily on the Maidan are very bright and animated; the contrast between British officialdom and the higher class natives, who vie with each other in copying European fashions as far as they date, is very striking. Facing the Maidan, among other fine buildings, is Government House erected at the end of last century by the Marquis of Wellesley, who was the first Governor of India to regard it as an Empire to be ruled over in a truly Imperial way. Before his time the Governors had lived in an old house not much better than a hut. When he pulled it down, he told the merchants in London., who composed the East India Company at the time: 'India should be governed from a palace, not from a counting house; with the ideas of a prince, not with those of a retail dealer in muslin and indigo.' Government House has cost some £200,000.

"The position of Viceroy or Governor-General of India is the greatest in the gift of the Crown, and has been held by a long line of distinguished men. It is one that calls for the exercise of the highest statesmanship and political sagacity. The Vice-Regal Court at Calcutta is practically that of a Sovereign, and the winter season in the city has become so attractive that people now come from all quarters of the globe to take part in its functions. A Drawing Room opens the season; then follows a rapid succession of all sorts of festivities, dances, picnics, receptions, and so on. Calcutta was founded in 1686, the East India Company having removed its factories to that spot. In 1700 three villages surrounding the factories were conferred upon the company by the great Emperor Aurungzebe; they were immediately fortified, and received the name of Fort William, in honour of William III. In 1707 Calcutta was made the seat of a Presidency. In 1755 it was taken by Surajah Dowlah, the Nawab of Bengal of infamous memory, with whose names must be ever associated the tragedy of the 'Black Hole.' In 1772 it became the seat of the central Government, and in 1852 was converted into a municipality. The city is controlled by a chairman, appointed by a Government, and a large number of commissioners, most of whom are elected by the rate-payers. The present population of Calcutta, including in it that of Howrah, a large suburb on the right bank of the Hugli—connected by an enormous pontoon bridge, which cost £220,000—must be over 1,000,000, the census of 1891 making it 973,370. The various elements which go to make up the immense total are given here, as they show to some extent the proportion of the population :—Hindoos, 657,347 Mahammedans, 283,837 : Christians 32,367. The total proportions of the population of India in 1891 was given as follows :—Hindoos 207,731,727 ; Mohammedans, 57,321,164 ; Christians 2,284,380. Although the European quarters of Calcutta is distinguished by its many splendid public buildings and handsome private houses, the quarters occupied by the native population present a terrible contrast. Compare Old Court-House-street, which runs north-east of Government House, marked by its lofty row of splendid shops—many of them branches of well-known London firms—with the Burrabazaar with its quaint but shabby native houses, and the trading booths filled with every class and description of goods, not a few of which are of Birmingham and Manchester manufacture. The Burrabazaar represents the unchanged and unchanging East. Centuries ago the forefathers of these traders and artificers spent their lives in exactly the same way as their descendants do to-day in all over India. It is certain that they sell English goods along with their own in their bazaars, but whatever we can teach the East in regard to manufactures it will learn; otherwise it remains immutable.

"This remark applies with the greatest force to Bombay, which is usually considered the most European of Oriental cities, and whose extensive cotton mills at its northern extremity wrailing as they do a district of Lancashire, give it an almost English appearance in part. In some respects Bombay is a more European city than Calcutta. It is the great seaport of [illegible], and is thus nearest Europe. Its fine as harbour is at once one of the most beautiful and most commodious in the world, ranking with the Bay of Naples, or that of Rio Janeiro, while Calcutta, however, has a great advantage over its western rival, in that it commands two of the greatest river systems on the globe, the Bramapootra and the Ganges, whereas Bombay conducts its trading with the interior parts of India by means of costly railways. Bombay is situated on an island of the same name, and as early as 1532 was occupied by the Portuguese. It came into the possession of Great Britain as part of the dower of the Infanta Catherina on her marriage with Charles II. It was thought so little of that it was transferred to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. A few years later the great Company withdrawing their head officers from Surat, made Bombay their principal seat. In 1753 the Government of Bombay was made subordinate to that of Calcutta. During last century the fortunes of Bombay dwarfed before those of Calcutta, but since the introduction of steam navigation and the opening of the Suez Canal, it has regained nearly, if not altogether, its old position. Probably the most interesting portion of its history of recent years is that which is concerned with the sudden and enormous development which Bombay witnessed as a consequence of the American Civil War. Shut out from the cotton markets of the Southern States, the manufacturers of Lancashire turned to Bombay for their supplies. The results was that the city grew and flourished in a perfectly unprecedented way. As is usually the case with such phenomenal prosperity, there was much speculation and overtrading, and the boom culminated in a panic, which left the commerce of Bombay in a shattered state for some years."

A REMINISCENCE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

AN old soldier named John Bonnett, who in the language of the late Lord Napier of Magdala, "served honourably through the Indian Mutiny," died at New Brompton, Chatham, on Nov. 9. He was a sergeant in the Bengal Sappers and Delhi Pioneers, having entered the Honourable East India's Company's service in 1854, and was engaged in most of the principal conflicts with the rebels, including the trying sieges of Delhi and Lucknow. He distinguished himself greatly in the defence of the mud fort at Jellabad. There were 3,000 rebels with guns and cavalry in the neighbourhood, and a strong advance party kept up a brisk fire upon the

SPEECHES AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

MR. BAYARD AND LORD SALISBURY ON THE OUTLOOK.

THE dinner to her Majesty's Ministers and other distinguished guests, at the Guildhall, on Nov. 9, was a more than usually interesting event. On his arrival, the Prime Minister was accorded an enthusiastic greeting. After dinner, the loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured. Mr. Goschen's response for "The Navy," and Lord Wolseley's speech in replying for "The Army," are given in our Service columns.

Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, in replying to the toast of "The Foreign Ministers," said:—From the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava—(cheers)—I must take the text for the few remarks I shall make to you to-night. He said the other day, in speaking in Paris of the relations of the Governments of the world, that they were but a mass of palpitating nervous sensations. Nervous sensations, ladies and gentlemen, may be very painful things, but even they have their compensations. What is the result of so bringing mankind together that the nervous sensation is common to them all? Is it not to destroy isolation, splendid or otherwise? (Cheers.) Is it not plain that where the world thinks and feels in common, there is a generous catholicity generated which makes nations, as gentelmen and ladies should be to each other, make them considerate to each other's feelings and interest? (Cheers.) So that if there is to be a touch of nervous shock in one part of the civilised world the rest shall feel it and share it. And well is it that it should be so. There is an inevitable, there is an undeniable current bringing the minds and hearts and feelings and the interest of mankind to a common centre of consideration. (Hear, hear.) I am not speaking of a millennium. I am speaking of a positive current of intellectual and moral force that has a centre, and upon that centre dwells the eye and the feeling of the civilised world. (Cheers.) Why, ladies and gentlemen, but a few days ago the country of the people which it is my highest honour to represent and speak for made a declaration, in no party sense, that proves that Lord Dufferin was right when he said we were a combined centre of nerves, and that which affects one affects all. I am very sure it was in no narrow, no local, no merely national sense that the heart of the American people was echoed in the verdict which cannot be misunderstood—standing for national honour—(cheers)—for the continuity of national obligations, and making the world safer in the trust of each part in every other part and speaking as emphatically as the human heart and the human mind ever did speak in favour of that honesty which is essential for the conditions of civilisation everywhere. (Cheers.) What an illustration of that distinguished diplomatist's apothegm! What an illustration of the relative condition of mankind! (Hear, hear.) You cannot to-day shock civilisation at any even of its exterior boundaries without affecting it at its very heart. (Hear, hear.) This it is which I think enables me to speak, not for myself alone, not for the country that has honoured me by making me its envoy, but for every member of the Diplomatic Corps, present or absent. We still speak and still feel the same truths and the force of the same truths. The world is one, and the world responds to the thoughts and the feelings, from one end to the other, that govern the world—(hear, hear)—and the man that does not perceive it does not, in my humble apprehension, realise the truth of the forces of the day in which we live. I am very thankful—I am very thankful to the Lord Mayor for his hospitality. I feel greatly confident that the virtues that have borne him to the place he occupies will be continued and expanded by his administration of the powers conferred upon him. (Cheers.) To him, to his administration, to the welfare and the long extence of the wonderful community over which he presides, I have and you have but one sentiment—God speed the City of London and those who direct its councils! (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "her Majesty's Ministers," said: It was impossible to overestimate the unique responsibilities that devolved upon the Government and its Prime Minister. While on the one hand there were two well-recognised parties in the State—a so-called peace-at-any-price party and another section that were described as Jingoes—it was not, on the other hand, invariably the Jingo party that betrayed a bellicose spirit and advocated war, but in certain circumstances it was those who clamoured for peace at any price that displayed an unwonted pugna city, and thereby manifested their own contentious spirit. It happened that while the universal feeling throughout the Empire inclined to peace, it was tempered by an ardent sense of patriotism which insisted upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire and of the traditions of the past. It was no easy task to hold the balance between opinions so conflicting, so contradictory. There was, however, a unanimity of opinion that the interests of England were in safe keeping. (Cheers.)

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who rose amidst loud and prolonged cheers to respond to the toast, said:—My Lord Mayor, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the response you have given to this toast, both on behalf of my colleagues and myself. I thank the Lord Mayor especially for the words of sympathy which he has uttered towards the heavy duties which in times like these lie upon the shoulders of the officers of the Crown. May I say that I thank the Ambassador of the United States for his presence here to night—for his joining in this great historic meeting. By the few words that he uttered he has raised his own plans of observation so high above the mere level of party that though it is contrary to our practice to make observations upon the internal politics of other States, I may be permitted without impertinence to congratulate him upon the splendid pronouncement which the great people he represents has made in behalf of principles which lie at the base of all human society. (Cheers)

VENEZUELA AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is rather a bathos to turn from that matter to the not very important controversy which his country and ours have had during recent months. I only do so for the purpose of expressing my belief that that controversy is at an end. (Cheers.) It is always surprising by what very obvious arrangements problems of great difficulty are solved, and in the continent which Columbus discovered the tradition of Columbus's egg must be properly revered, (Laughter.) But, as you are aware, in the discussion we have had with the United States on behalf of their friends the Venezuelans the question has been, not whether there should be arbitration, but whether the arbitration should have unrestricted application, and we have always claimed that those who, apart from historic right, had the right which attaches to established settlements—the settled districts—that they should be excluded from the arbitration. Our difficulty for many months has been to find how to define the settled districts, and a solution has been found—I think it has come from the Government which his Excellency represents—that we should treat the Colonial empire just as we treat individuals, that the some lapse of time which protects individuals in civic life from having their title questioned should also protect the English colony from having its title questioned. (Cheers.) And beyond that, that where that lapse of time could not be claimed, though there should be an examination of title, yet all that equity demanded in consideration of such inchoate title should be granted. It is a very simple solution. (Hear, hear.) I believe I am not using unduly sanguine words when I say that I believe it has brought this controversy to an end. (Cheers). It is a matter of no small satisfaction to her Majesty's Government that at a time when these anxious social questions, which are of far more importance than political questions, are troubling the United States, and therefore troubling the rest of the world, we should remove from the board any semblance of political differences which might hinder our common action in defence of the common heritage of society and the civilised world. (Hear, hear.)

"A PERIOD OF COMPARATIVE CALM."

We have had an anxious period at the Foreign Office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm, and I do not intend to worry you with matters which are passed by. There is unfortunately, one matter which has not passed by, and that is the trouble which afflicts the Turkish Empire, and undoubtedly that has been the cause of much reflection in every Chancellery in Europe and has created a current of opinion in this country which for vehemence and intensity of purpose has rarely been surpassed. The Lord Mayor, not in connection with this toast, but a few moments back, I think, expressed the opinion that I was going to explain to you the exact condition of the British Government, and of all the other Governments in respect to diplomatic matters. He is supported by that sanguineness which justly belongs to a man who is in the last day of a very honourable office. (Laughter.) But there is no doubt that the feeling which has existed in England has been very strong, and the Lord Mayor has indicated one peculiarity of it—that in respect of it, the "Jingoes" have not been "Jingoes" and the lovers of peace have not been lovers of peace. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) There has been a kind of change of costume and change of role. (Laughter.)

THE CRY FOR ISOLATED ACTION.

At first there was in this country a certain number of voices—some of them voices of great weight—raised in favour of isolated action by Great Britain. It is satisfactory to think that, at the point which we have reached, we are, on that question, I believe, a unanimous people. (Hear, hear.) I do not know any considerable body of opinion which is now in favour of isolated action by Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) And in that, I think, the people have shown their great wisdom and judgment of affairs; because, as they came to examine the question again, they saw that if their object was to benefit the Armenians and other persons who had suffered, isolated action was the very worst course that could be adopted. If you merely wish, of course, to punish or worry the Turkish Government Great Britain has abundant means of carrying such a desire into effect. But if you have the higher wish to rescue from Turkish mis-government the people, both Christian and Moslem, of the East, you will seek to draw into co-operation with your action as many of the nations of the world as possible. (Cheers.) I have met strange misapprehension in the course of this agitation. One lady—and it is the ladies who have, I think, conceived the most original inspirations of genius upon this matter—(laughter)—I refer, of course, to the celebrated lady who wished to shatter the British Empire—(laughter)—one lady upbraided me with great vehemence because the British Fleet had not been made to sail up the Euphrates to Lake Van—(laughter)—where it would obviously have been in a position of great advantage of succouring the Armenian people. (Renewed laughter.) That was an extreme case of the application of the imagination to contemporary affairs. But some persons who are not ladies, and who should have considered more carefully, seem to have given scarcely more attention to the question than that lady did. (Hear.)

NO FLEET CAN GET OVER THE MOUNTAINS OF TAURUS.

There is a very happy and salutary belief in the minds of the British public that the British Fleet can go anywhere and do anything. And, within the limits, that belief is to be encouraged. But if you desire by force, and against the will of the existing Government, to amend the government and to protect the industry and security of the inhabitants of Turkish provinces, you can only do it by military occupation. A military occupation is a very large undertaking, which requires a very large military force. No fleet in the world can do it. No fleet in the world can get over the mountains of Taurus, to protect the Armenians. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") Mr. Courtney has poured his intense contempt upon those who have paraded the incapacity of Great Britain to secure the Armenians in the present case. What Great Britain might do if she exhausted all her forces I will not pretend to say. But if you wish to execute an operation which is a military operation, and which requires the command of a very large army, you must begin by establishing conscription in this country. (Hear, hear.) Until you do that it is absurd to talk of it as exhibition of incapacity. (Hear, hear.) If you have not got a horse it is not any exhibition of incapacity that you do not ride it. (Laughter.) If you have not a great army it is not any exhibition of incapacity that you do not use it for these gigantic operations. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, I hail with great satisfaction the indications which are furnished to us now daily that the public opinion of this country, though roused, and justly roused, by the atrocious horrors of which the Turkish Government has been guilty has yet seen that for every work there is a fitting instrument, and that the fitting instrument for reforming the government of the Turskish provinces in the interior of Asia Minor is not the army of an island some 2,000 miles off. (Hear, hear.)

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

But it may be done by others. You will not be surprised, therefore, as I told you last year, that I see no course which this country can wisely take except that of adhering to the European Concert. If the European States are willing to act, they have means of action which we do not possess. If they are not willing to act; if they object to the policy of isolated action, you run the great risk, not only of failing in the undertaking which you have in hand, but of bringing about that collision of feeling and of policy which would produce the frightful horrors of a European war. (Hear.) But, though I think it is the wisest course to adhere to the European Concert, you must remember what the European Concert is. I think there are many people in this country who imagine that the European Concert means that the armies of all the nations of the Continent are directed according to the will of the Minister who sits in Downing-street. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") I assure them that that is an entire mistake. (Laughter.) The European Concert means that six Powers act together, then they act together, of course, there is no difficulty. But any one of the six has the power of vetoing their action; and so far that, if that veto is sustained, the European Concert cannot exist. I observe that Mr. Morley threatened us with terrible consequences if we could not force the European Concert to restore good government in Turkey. He told us that unless we could make the other Powers interfere it would be the bitterest humiliation which any British Government had ever endured. You might as well say that, if you had agreed in any common course with five other gentlemen, and they did not in every matter agree with you, you would be drinking the bitterest cup of humiliation ever presented to your lips. It is no humiliation to us if we cannot persuade the others. It is no humiliation to any one of them if they cannot persuade us. It is no humiliation to us if they cannot act together. We believe that, acting together, where we can do so, is the course that will conduce most to the interests which we have in view. But we do not accept the responsibility of answering for [illegible] those methods we do not approve, and we demur entirely to the idea that we are able to bend the councils and the forces of gigantic empires to whatever course of policy it seems to ourselves desirable to pursue.

THE SUPPOSED SELFISHNESS OF THE POWERS.

It is said that the Powers are acting on selfish principles. I cannot accept that accusation in any degree; or, at all events, if they are acting on selfish principles in refusing to enter upon a course which may end in a European war, they are pursuing a selfishness which is much to be praised in which ought to be imitated by all. The selfishness is, in truth, only the selffishness of the trustees. They are the trustees for the vast populations with whose interests they are charged; and they would be deeply culpable if those interests were neglected. It is very easy, of course, for us to show that high, splendid emotional sympathy with the sufferings of peoples in other parts of the world. I do not wish to say a word in depreciation of it. It is an indication both of the grandeur of the motive which actuate the people of this country and of the freedom with which they express their opinions. But you have to remember that if the result of your conduct is a war in the east of the Mediterranean it will not hurt you very much. It may affect some of your commercial and political interests, but no part of the territory of the Queen will be affected and no subject of the Queen will be less safe in his industry and his possessions. But if a war is aroused in the east of the Mediterranean, and spreads to the European empires which adjoin the Turkish Empire, vast populations will be threatened in their well-being. Vast industries will be arrested, probably great territorial changes will be set on foot, and perhaps the vital existance of nations may be threatened. (Hear, hear.) You cannot expect nations who are in that position to look upon the problems presented to them with the same emotional and philanthropic spirit with which you, in your splendid isolation, are able to examine all the circumstances. (Cheers.) I will not, therefore, admit for a moment that the powers are selfish. We may not agree with them. It is possible that we may think that, in dealing with this Turkish problem, they are putting off a decision too long. We may think that they are running with the risk of far greater dangers a little further on, because they will not risk some dangers now. But we must acknowledge that they have fair ground for forming a different opinion, and that the motives by which they are influenced are motives which must influence all conscientious rulers, and which we have no right and no desire to question. (Cheers.)

THE POLICY OF "SPLENDID RENUNCIATION."

The Lord Mayor was pleased to intimate that it was my duty to give you an account of the state of our diplomatic action and conditions; but I have told you that we are acting as a part of the concert of Europe; and, when he invites me to make a clean breast of it, I am compelled to remind you that, in the Roman Catholic confessional, there is a very good rule that you may confess your own sins, but you must not confess the sins of your neighbours. (Laughter.) That is a consideration which must weigh very heavily with me before I go far into these matters. I should only like to say this for the Concert of Europe. We have had many advisers as to the mode in which we should induce the Great Powers of the world to adopt our policy; and a favourite advice—one in which Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley both join—is that we should address ourselves to convincing those Powers of our own absolute virtue; and for that purpose we should begin by actions of splendid renunciation—(laughter)—that we should abandon the policy of the past; that we should abandon the territory which we now occupy. And these people seem to think that when we have done that, the Powers of the world, smitten by sympathy, smitten by a passionate desire to recognise the merits of such self-denying people, would at once without any considerations of prudence or policy, adopt the course which we desire them to follow. (Laughter.) It is a beautiful, almost an idyllic, conception of the condition of international politics. (Laughter.) But I confess that I do not believe in it. And at all events, I may say that we do not see in the present problems of the East any cause either for abandoning the policy which we have hitherto pursued, or for relinquishing a single acre of land which we at present occupy. (Cheers.)

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

The Commander-in Chief has referred, in eloquent and sympathetic words, to the campaign recently conducted in Egypt by Sir Herbert Kitchener. (Cheers.) In the language of eulogy which he has employed we most heartily concur. Undoubtedly it was not on a large scale, and the military dangers turned out at the end to be less than had been expected; but for judgment in conception for elaborate and careful and judicious arrangement, for tenacious adherence, in spite of every discouragement and every obstacle, to the plan which had been originally laid down, and for the brilliant achievement which [illegible] in view, Sir Herbert Kitchener's performance has [illegible] change comparison with any which the annals [illegible] can show. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Allow me to say a word also on behalf of another great officer of the British Empire who is not here now. It was the observation of Dr. Johnson that the lexicographer was despised as a humble drudge by the geniuses who depended on his exertions alone. Something of the same kind may be said of the diplomatists. They work in the silence of their studies; they arrange plans which others have to execute; but it is upon the justice of their conceptions and upon their skill in combining together and causing to co-operate powers of a very different order and of very different disposition—it is upon their skilfulness in that respect that in the long run the achievements even of the most brilliant commander must ultimately depend. It is no derogation of the very great merits of Sir Herbert Kitchener that I claim a part of the praise of this most successful campaign for Lord Cromer, by whom he was seconded. (Cheers.) It is by men like that, by such men as Lord Cromer and Sir Herbert Kitchener, in their respective spheres, that the British Empire has been built up; and whatever dark auguries we may draw from other indications in other parts of our political life, at least we have to console ourselves with this reflection—that, wherever we have needed them, men of this stamp of transcendental merit have never failed to appear, giving up their energies their abilities, and their lives freely to the service of their people and their Queen. (Cheers.)

LAST YEAR'S PROPHECIES.

The Lord Mayor wished for an account of our present condition. I am not able to give it to him. (Laughter.) I daresay he would ask me for a prophecy. I am still less able to give it to him. (Renewed laughter.) I tried prophecies last year, and though I think my prophecies were perfectly correct, still the fate that met them deters me from attempting to repeat the experiment. I prophesied that if the Turkish Government went on the path it was then pursuing it would be punished by the action of Providence. I still believe so, but because the action of Providence was not rapid as the critics of political life considered to be necessary, they imagined that I had pledged the British Government to supply the deficiency. (Laughter.) To any such suggestion I entirely demur. I never have pledged, and I do not now pledge, the British Government to any isolated action. I do not debar isolated action. (Cheers.) He would be a very imprudent man who did so; but as matters stand now, I say that isolated action would be most imprudent; although what result combined action would bring I cannot tell you, I can only tell that the Concert of Europe seems to be in a more favourable position for achieving the purpose of extirpating this terrible disease from the South-east of Europe than it has ever been in before. (Cheers.) I think they work more closely together, their objects are more the same, and their tendency to suspicion is less. I was very pleased to read an eloquent speech by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, in which I in the main concur, defending with great justice the position of European action in respect to the Turkish Empire. I see no prospect of any difference on the part of France that should baffle the action of the concert of Europe. (Cheers.) With the Triple Alliance we have always been in sympathy with respect to the Eastern Question; our doctrines have always been the same as theirs. I see no ground for believing that they will not co-operate heartily in the same sense.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

With respect to Russia, I should not have ventured to make any definite observations but for the extraordinary statements which have recently appeared in Germany on apparently the voucher of, I may say without fear, the greatest statesman that the latter part of this century has produced. I hesitate to make any observation upon statements coming from such a source, but I do reserve the right to demur absolutely to the assumption on which he appears to go—that there is a necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) I know of no such antagonism. I know of no cause that would give rise to it, and the interests of the two countries do not seem to me likely to cross in any important matter so as to cause such a divergence as he appears to assume. (Cheers). Speaking from the Foreign Office point of view, I regret to say that we have discussions with all Powers, but the discussions we have with Russia are by no means the most voluminous—I should almost say that they are the most concise of all in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, I think, a superstition of an antiquated diplomacy that there is any necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to select any Power as that with whom, we should specially act. All I desire is to protest against a doctrine which points out any Power as specially our opponent. Well, I may say that I have good ground for believing that the Russian Government pursues the same object and entertains the same view as we do concerning these terrible events in the East. Of course, there may be a difference of opinion and, possibly, there will be, as to the means to be pursued. I do not see any difficulty in concurring in any proposition to exercise force in which the five other Powers may concur, but whether they will do so I do not know. At present I have only to repeat that I ventured to say from this place last year—it is through the channel of the Sultanate, and through that alone that we can hope to convey to the Christians and Moslems of the Turkish Empire some slight portion of that good government which has been the privilege of [illegible] so long.

TURKEY.

I observed in the newspapers that some execution was expressed because the Turkish Government has promised to release all persons who are in prison without any charge against them, and to forbid the police to prosecute any innocent Armenians. It is very good of the Turkish Government to go so far, and, of course, it is a source of satisfaction to know that they have found out at last that those two practices are not consistent with the highest ideals of civilisation; but they do not justify me in forming any definite idea of what measure of practical realisation will be given even to alms so humble. For that the future must determine, for that the wisdom of the six Powers must arrange. We must hope that they will be successful, that we shall be able to convince the Turkish Government that it is drifting down the current which leads to an abyss, and that we shall be able to turn them aside before they have arrived at the cataract.

ENGLAND'S DUTY.

But whether that be so or not we have no doubt of what is our duty in the matter. Our first duty is towards the people of this country—(hear, hear)—to maintain their interests and their rights; our second duty is to all humanity, Moslem as well as Christian, to the people who constitute the armies of Continental Europe, as well as to the miserable wretches who have suffered in these Armenian massacres. (Hear, hear.) It is our duty, so far as we can, to rescue the one without endangering the other; to bring redress to the thousands without threatening the millions with ruin; and we believe we have some ground for a confident hope that by placing ourselves frankly on the side of the European Powers and doing all we can to develop in them any wish; any desire, to procure better things—doing all we can to direct their counsels wisely, and to bring their forces, if need be, into useful application, we shall be able to wipe out this great disgrace which blots the fair fields of South-Eastern Europe without imperilling the harmony of the Powers and without bringing any hazard to the priceless blessings of the peace which we value so dearly. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor and the Speaker responded for "The Houses of Parliament," "The Master of the Rolls and the Solicitor-General for "The Judges and the Bar." The Duke of Devonshire gave "The Late Lord Mayor" (Sir M. Wilkin), and Lord Salisbury proposed "The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—NOV. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W H Thornhill, B	Lieut F H Peterson
Mr O F Cuffe, B	Lieut F M Lane
Mr F J Rowe, B	Lieut J A Hannyngton
Mr W H White, Bo	Lieut E Saulez
Col W W H Scott	Lieut W W G Griffith
Lt-Col C Hogge	Lieut W H Errington
Major W Giles	Surg-Major Sir G S Robertson, KCSI
Major P M Carpendale	
Capt A H Bingley	Condr W Pannell
Lieut P S Hicks	Condr J Froggatt
Lieut G V Holmes	Sub-Condr H G Beckett
Lieut P S F Claridge	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C C Sheridan, B, 2 mos	Capt E L Holloway, 14 days
Mr J W L Tooxs, B, 1 year	Capt K P Burne, 2 mos
Mr M Rafique, B, 6 mos,	Lieut B Strachey, 4 mos
Mr J A Cumming, MOS, 7 mos	Lieut A H Ommaney, 3 mos
Lt-Col H F Farrant, 10 days	Lieut H C Holman, till Jan 15, 1897
Lt-Col B M Allen, 3 mos	Surg-Lt-Col F E L, Bate, 9 mos
Major A G F Browne, 3 mos	Sub-Condr J F Mackenzie, 3 mos
Capt M L Shipley, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J J R Overton, B	Capt A R Browning
Mr L P Johnson, B	Capt J N Jephson
Mr A C Edwards, B	Capt A B H Drew
Mr W L Mair, B	Lieut W Fitz G Bourne
Mr H C Clogstoun, B	Lieut H McN Patterson
Mr G C Maconhy, B	Lieut L A Watson
Mr H D Taylor, M C S	Lieut J H Crawford
Hon A Wingate, CIE, Bo CS	Condr J Watson
	Condr W E Keogh
Mr R A Lamb, Bo CS	Condr W M Huggins
Mr W B Reynolds, B	Sub-Condr G Tacchi
Mr W H White, Bo	Miss J M James

THE Treasury balances all over India are now at almost the lowest point which they can be allowed with safety to reach. The recent rain will stop some remissions of revenue and collections should improve, but bad kharif harvests must be taken into account in considering the amounts likely to come in. The second instalment in these Provinces is due on December 15, and it will be interesting to watch how it is to be paid.

THE ARTS OF INDIA: AN ORIGINAL POEM.

A THREE days' exhibition and sale of Indian art work was opened by the Princess Christian in the Indian Room of Lord Brassey's house in Park lane on Tuesday, Nov. 10, on behalf of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art. The Princess was received by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who explained the objects of the society. An original poem, written by Mr. Edmund Russell, charmingly illustrated by Mons. A. A. d'Aguilcourt, and dedicated to the society, was read by the author to Her Royal Highness, whom he thus addressed:—

Daughter of India's Empress Queen!
A lotus flower to thee I bring—
A seed from which the next may spring—
A seven-starred blossom for thy breast—
A seven-rayed gem for England's shining crest.

We are glad to be able to give the following passages from Mr. Russell's beautiful poem:—

What broken lotus wilts upon thy steps?
O Taj Mahal! The Jumna and the Ganges
Shall meet to bear thy beauty to the sea,
That tells again the world know's none more fair.
Thy Mosque of Pearl holds, like a verbrant shell,
The voices of the glory and the shame,
And in the mirror of gem-crested wave
I read the promise as I read the past.
The calm of emerald waters and their light—
The rain of rubies blood-red from afar—
The saphire thought of Brahman skies serene,
The diamond flashing of Jehangir swords,
The opal future of a new sunrise.
I see the Aryan, fresh from the hand of God,
Stand' mid the ice-falls of an Afghan pass
And gaze down into Indu-land—Maha-Bharat!
He hears far off his brothers building Rome,
The sound of Grecian music smites his ear;
And farther still an ocean-muffled cry
From savaga islands, in a northern sea.
He does not turn the rapture of his eyes:
They pierce the icy Hymalayan mists,
And gaze on valleys ripe for scythe or sword—
His foot has kissed his Kingdom in the South—
His voice cries to his brothers and to God—
"For you the World! but India is mine!"
Now in the palm-set God-land made for peace
The framers of the Vedas pause to hear
The songs of Rajput Sigfrieds at the forge,
Beating with gold-wrought verse and silver prayer
Blood trenches in the metal of the sword
That for long centuries may not know its sheath.
The Khaibar floods sweep to the Deccan wall,
The hunting leopards slip their jewelled leash
The golden striped one roars from his lair
And war and woe and death make red the land.
The Brahman builds his temples with the scent
Of blood mixed with the mortar. But he stands
Ever with good gifts in his hands for men—
The Arts, the Laws, Philosophy and Song,
Poetry and Speech, Numbers and Stars in verse
A storehouse for the world to feed in famine—
Thy gifts, O weeping Mother!

Splendour of new-born arts now gleamed
From royal bird of Delhi's jewelled throne
As Akbar wedded India, Jehangir,
The Conqueror of the World, sorrowed and loved
And Shah Jehan clasped "Titan and fairy fingers"
In prayers of marbbe, lazul, agate—whilst
Fear, like a rat, gnawed at the golden thread,
And caged he suffered of the curse of Lear.
Aurunzeb left the throne for soldier's tent
And "launched his desperate bark upon the wave"
Bhonsla Sivagi waked the cry again
And Peshwar, Gaekwar, Holkar, Sikh, and Sind
Prayed to the Virgin of the Bloody Sword!
But, Mother, think not these thy greatest glories;
Think not thine own transcendant arts are dead;
Thine ears are stunned with shock of sword on sword,
Thine eyes are blinded with the flash of fight;
Thy body scarred and bleeding from thy wars
The seven petals of the lotus flower
Bathe in the sacred Ganges once again,
And let them taste the Punjab waters sweet.
Thy jewels have but fallen on the strand
For thee to stoop and string with sacred thread;
Lift up the bhourka, gaze from pinjra lattice
Upon the nations watching for thy face.
Siva the Great Destroyer calls thee now
As Siva the Awakener—Saraswati,
Parvati, Sathiavati call—thy sisters!
Restring thy pearls, clasp full below thy breasts
The stream where of the whole world waits to drink—
The jewelled songs of Jaipur. Lift the form
That all thy cities proud would clothe in splendour.
Uplift! O Martyr Mother! For the sake of
Agra and Delhi! Oodepore and Kotah!
Bhopal, Baroda, Amritza, Poona, Patna!
Lahore, Mysore, Tanjore, Ceylon and Nagpur!
Vizianagram, Travancore, Bhotan and Nepaul!

A great Nizam, a great Ratan keeps thee holy,
The Irland neo-ratan keeps thee holy,
The Irland neo-ratan spreads light to wrap thee fair;
A thousand sweet blows fall upon the night,
A thousand hammers sing thy peaceful arts.
Rampur would clasp thy wrists; Golconda's womb
Yield all its treasures for thy starry crown;
The brown hill-dwellers give their humble toil
Arrought with Aryan beast or Persian flower,
Or set with claw of Sher or Hathi's tusk
Inlaid in teak or ebon. Benares beats
Her sounding brass and Cutch her tinkling cymbals.
Gather thy strength! reel to the signal-fires!
Nor lift the torch and cry, "Fall on and slay!"
No! Lift the torch that lights the world to peace
Nor fright the brown, bright workers from their looms,
Nor let the hammers fall on steel alone,
Thy woven webs bind but thy bleeding ones,
Rise, Nur Mahal! Rise, Nur Jehan! Sita!
Thy Rama seeks thee still!—the night is past!
The sunrise wakes the golden lotus buds,
Another dawning calls thee to thine own!

ENGLAND, THE UNITED STATES, AND VENEZUELA.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says Lord Salisbury's announcement of the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute was received there quietly, a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty having been for months a foregone conclusion. On Nov. 10 the Boundary Commission met at Washington and issued a statement to the effect that, in view of Lord Salisbury's announcement, it would not yet formulate any decision on the matters subject to its examination, but would continue its work of arranging maps and documents.

A telegram from Washington announces that the proposed Arbitration Treaty between the United States and England provides for the reference of all future disputes between the two countries to a Court of five arbitrators, and for the solution by the same means of the Venezuelan question. Other reports state that the treaty concerns the dispute between England and Venezuela alone. The Chief Justices of the two principal countries will, according to one report, select as arbitrators gentlemen who are not native-born Americans, and the King of Sweden is to be asked to be the fifth member of the Court. The British Government is said to have agreed to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in dispute, with a period of sixty years fixed in advance for a title to acquisition by prescription.

THE SULTAN AND HIS PROMISES.

THE Sultan, on Nov. 7, granted a prolonged interview to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador. The Turkish Ambassador in Paris has since informed the French Foreign Minister that the Sultan has directed a series of measures to be carried out, including the release of the persons in prison against whom no charge exists, the dismissal of various officials for offences against Armenians, and the carrying out of the reforms conceded last year to the six Armenian vilayets, and their extension to the other provinces of the Empire. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, was received in audience by the Sultan on the eve of his departure for St. Petersburg on leave of absence, and it is stated that the interview was of a cordial character. According to the *Cologne Gazette*, a Conference of the Powers on the Eastern Question will soon be held at St. Petersburg.

The Porte in its appeal to "patriots" for "pecuniary voluntary assistance" says subscriptions will be received from non-Mussulmans should they wish to participate of their own free will in the scheme. The object of this, it is said, is to enable the country to place in the field in the event of war 1,200,000 men fully equipped."

THE SIRDAR ON THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE Sirdar of the Egyptian army, Gen. Sir H. Kitchener, who arrived at Dover, on Nov. 9, was interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, and gave him some interesting particulars respecting the late campaign in the Soudan. In the province of Dongola everything is perfectly peaceful, and the inhabitants are greatly pleased at having got rid of the Dervishes. The Dongola garrison he considers to be safe from attack, and perfectly able, if assailed, to hold its own. He thinks it is too early yet to judge of the full effects which the capture of Dongola may have on the Khalifa. It is very difficult to get news from Omdurman, as the Khalifa, not knowing that the advance has been stopped, has guarded all the approaches to that place. Sir Herbert speaks in high terms of the excellent behaviour of the Egyptian troops.

The European disguised in Dervish dress, recently arrested at Suakin, proves to be a retired officer of the Austrian army.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 10.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut Sir S E Scott, Bart, resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—Super Capt F Y McMahon, to be Captain, vice C Burn, promoted.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col D McN Campbell, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Major H L Wells to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col D McN Campbell.

Grenadier Guards—Capt C W Darby-Griffith retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt S H Rusbridger retires on retired pay; Lieut D Mackworth to be Captain, vice S H Rusbridger.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt A Haynes is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Super Capt C H L James to be Captain in succession to Major D S Stewart, Adjutant of Volunteers.

Cheshire Regt—Capt A E R Tucker is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Super Capt A G W Tod to be Capt, vice A E R Tucker.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut H P Pulleine resigns his commission.

East Surrey Regt—Capt O Beeton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Super Capt W H Gorman to be Captain vice L Williams retired; Lieut C H Townsend to be Adjutant, vice Capt O Beeton.

Dorsetshire Regt—Sec Lieut T H Shoubridge to be Lieutenant, vice E FitzClarence, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers, South Lancashire Regt—Major W McCarthy-O'Leary to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A H Fraser, transferred to Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's, Royal Berkshire Regt—Lt-Col A H Fraser, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col J G Ponsonby, removed on appointment to the Staff.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Capt A V Payne is seconded for service as an Ajutant of Volunteers.

Highland Light Infantry—Major W M M Edwards V C, retires on retired pay; Capt the Hon H J Anson, to be Major vice W M M Edwards, V C.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt F H Neish is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut C E H Laughlin to be Adjutant, vice Capt G Lamb, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sergt-Major J Ward to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Lewsey, retired.

Army Service Corps—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment:—C T Lloyd C E Watling, R S Moore, D Parsons, C E I McNally, and J G Lecky. Sec Lieut E C L Fitzwilliams, the Welsh Regt., now on probation as a Second Lieutenant, is transferred on probation as a Lieutenant.

Hong Kong Regt—Lieut E L C Berger, I S C, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut M R E Ray, I S C, Wing Officer, who has vacated that appointment.

Staff—Lt-Col and Brevet Col J G Ponsonby, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt), to be a Military Attache, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

School of Gunnery—Capt C D Scott R A, to be a Staff Captain, vice Capt H A Inglis, R A., whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Committee—Brevet Col S J Lambert, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay Royal Engineers, to be a member, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col A J Hepper D S O, retired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Major E R Power, M B, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Brevet—The following Lieut-Colonels, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonels:—F R Bezbie and H A Sawyer.

Memoranda—The following Quartermasters and Hon Lieutenants of Militia have been granted the honorary rank of Captain:—W Simpson, the Royal Fus (City of London Regt), and W Wragg, 1st Life Guards.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—W Des V Hamilton, to Ramillies, and as Chief of the Staff, to take effect from the date when Vice-Admiral Sir J Hopkins assumes command of the Mediterranean Station; Sir R Poore, to Hawke, additional, Nov 10; A C Corry, to Pique, Nov 2; A C Barr, to Prince George, when commissioned, Nov 26; G A Primrose, to Indefatigable, when commissioned, Dec 3).

Commanders—W G Stopford, to Halcyon, Nov 6; R H Peirse, to Dreadnought; R H Travers, to Skate, in command, Nov 2; Prince Louis of Battenberg, to Defence, when commissioned; W M Maturin, to President in command, Nov 2; J G Hewitt, to Prince George, when commissioned, Nov 26; F A Warden, to Prince George (N); H T Stuart, to Victory, additional, for Royal Sovereign, Nov 26).

Lieutenants—S St J Farquhar, Nov 15 and E F Bren, Nov 18, to Excellent, additional, to re-qualify in gunnery; E S Fitzherbert, Nov 16 and T L Barnardiston, Nov 6, Vernon, additional, to re-qualify in torpedo; M C Allenby, to Porpoise; G H Mackinlay, to Peacock; K Winthrop, to Gibraltar; H L Dicks, to Fox, Nov 7; O V de Satge, to Vivid, additional, for Lynx, in command; H G Smith, to